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## SWINE REND SWINE

The Clapper - Clawing of two Capitalist Concerns.

What Scemed to the Wicked Socialist an Unexplained Mystery Now seconds Perfectly clear, Made so by the Fight in Which The Sugar Trust got into with the Arbuckle Coffe-Reasting-Trust — Every Step in the War was Taken for Capital, Regardles of the Working Class.

war that has broken out beween H. O. Havemeyer, of the Sugar trust, and John Arbuckle, of the Coffee Ressting and Baggin Trust, brings to geht a few facts that clear up what hitherto seemed to be a mystery.

It will be remembered that when the war tax bill was under discussion Arbuckle turned up in Washington oversowing with patriotism. His business was coffee roasting and bagging; on general principles, capitalists are against a tariff on the article they import or work on; as an importer of coffee or worker on coffee, a tax on the riw material was presumably harmful to the Arbuckle industry. Arbuckle so pretended, and, being a devoted tiriot, he came to immolate himself on the altars of his country: he almost went down on his knees at Washing-ton requesting that a tariff, a big tax, ton requesting that a tariff, a big tax, be laid upon coffee. Here was an in-stance well calculated to make even the shameless Socialist abusers of the capitalist class blush with shame. The Rowdy Fish, "dying for an country" on the field of battle was not a circum-stance; the redoubtable Roosevelt, in heroic posture before a swarm of Spa nish soldiers (on the picture) and rout ing them after nobly exposing his life for his country, was not in it. Arbuckle's abnegation carried off the paim: New the truth is out.

Arbuckle had got into a row with the Bugar Trust, and had started a competing request. The Sugar Trust gave

ing refinery; the Sugar Trust gave blow for blow, and started a coffee reasting and bagging concern. The Sugar Trust's coffee washing promptly inflicted a severe wound on Arbuckle because Arbuckle and a large supply of green coffee bought at a high price, of green coffee bought at a high price, and the Sugar Trust got its supply very cheaply. The consequence was that Arbuckie lost 4 cents on every pound, and the total loss ran up to several millions. The war furnished Armeckie with a chance to set himself abreast of his competitor. To lay a tax on coffee, a pretty heavy tax, as heavy a tax as his patriotism could bring about, would have compelled the Sugar Trust either to pay an increased price for its green coffee, in that way bring up the price of the Sugar Trust's roasted coffee, wiping out the, to Arbuckie, disastrously low price of the Sugar Trust's article, or force it to drop the competition. Thus the Arbuckle patriotism amounted to this:

brokle patriotism amounted to this:

"Use the war to get rid of a compettor, by making him pay the tax, while Arbuckle himself, with a large supply of coffee on hand, would go off scott

free."
While our confiding people went wild with joy at the idea of throwing themselves into the breech for the benefit of an oppressed foreign people, the capitalist class at home turned every inch of the war to its private benefit. The working class did the bleeding and dying, the capitalist class did the raking in of the profits. "Patriotism" was ing in of the profits. "Patriotism" was used as the cloak and a lure; but while this dirty game was being played, several capitalists fell out among themselves, and, in their clapper-clawing, gave-one another away. Thus now we find out the exact seat and source of Mr. John Arbuckle's patriotism.

An "opposition" Waiters' Union has been organized by the Western Federation of Labor in Denver, Colo. That is say, the new national central orranization of labor, that took shape out of the material that pulled out of the A. F. of L., uas organized a Walters' Union in Colorado apart and independeat from the Waiters' Union that still remains in the A.-F. of L.

Such a deed is downright felony in the eyes of "pure and simpledom": the very thought of a new trade union heag set up in a trade "already organhed" is enough to throw a "pure and simpler" into hysterics of plous inmation; it flies in the face of all stablished canons of "pure and le" etiquette.

This being thus, the belief is justified bet, just as soon as this breach of "Pere and simple" morals was com-witted in the West, a howl of indignathe most have leaped from the throats of Bastern "pure and simpledom." Not at all. It is as mum as the grave; as limp as a wrung-out dish-cloth.

low comes that?

It is that Eastern "pure and simplejust now has its hands full with the rising swell of New Trade Union-

To judge by the Eastern "pure and pie" journals and their "Old Socialconfigres, they, indeed, have their sands full this side of the Rockies, are is a frenzy of rage, graphically porred by the wild, foul, silly and withall cowardly worded abuse, indicative of their impotence, that is lit raily faming on their lips.

That explains the mystery why the miarn Federation just now "escapes

### SENSE IN LINCOLN, NEB.

A Socialist Addresses the Working Ciasa on Labor Day.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 7.—On the 5th instant Comrade B. F. Keinard held a grand open air meeting in this city. The crowd was large, attentive, interested and enthusiastic. That will account for the notice taken of it by the "State Journal." This is what it says in full, and may serve as a sign of the times:

in full, and may serve as a sign of the times:

"B. F. Keinard, a representative of the Socialist Labor party, spoke to a crowd of people last night on the south side of the post-office. He came to Lincoln to tell the laboring men how to better their lot. Mr. Keinard is a young man and an earnest speaker. He was listened to attentively by a good crowd in the open air, He semed to think (!) that the two political parties in the United States were about alike, changing only before election time. The workingmen, he thought could find no relief through the teachings of either not excepting the free silver doctrine. His position is shown by quotations from a pampinet which he distributed after the speech. It says:

"We have here the American people; the workers among them have been digging, delving, spinning, tilling, nauling, working in every conceivable shape and manner have produced a superabundance of all they need, and are now starting at one another in blank amasement, hungry and ragged, and know not what to do with it. Granaries are filled, warehouses are filled, stores are filled with everything except customers. Yet we stand before

stores are filled with everything ex-cept customers. Yet we stand before it all, like the proverbial ox before the

it all, like the proverbial ox before the proverbial barn door.

"If we were to ask you: Why don't these people, if they are hungy and ragged, buy the goods that are so cheap and so plenty? You would no doubt answer: Because they have no money. And when asked: Why have they no money? your answer would be: Because they have had no work or not enough work, and didn't, therefore. enough work, and didn't, therefore, earn enough. But, if we were to press our questions along this line and ask our questions along this line and ask you to explain why they had no work or not enough work, whether it was because they didn't want to work, etc., then you would soon look kind'er sheepish, you would ham and haw would mumble something about mighty hard question to answer, and would, perhaps, wind up by saying:

That's just what I would like to know!

"After the workers have done a cer-

"'After the workers have done a cer-tain amount of work they get paid for it in what is known as wages, which

tain amount of work they get paid for it in what is known as wages, which means that of the value of the goods produced they get a portion, while the rest is kept by the capitalist.

"Uncle Sam's reasons men, who go around every ten years to find out all sorts of things, went around in 1890 and they found then that the wages of labor, as compared with the products and they found then that the wages of labor, after the cost of raw material had beet deducted, represented 46 per cent. of the new value given to the material by its thansformation into a product. This value is measured by its factory price—that is to say, whenever the warkingmen have produced one the workingmen have produced one dollar's worth of value they get 46 cents for it. But this is not the whole story, hence let us follow the thing up a little closer.
'Workingmen do not buy what they

"Workingmen do not buy what they use at factory prices. They buy in small quantities, and do it, of course, in the retail market. There the profits of a great many middlemen are added and it so happens that when we get down to rock bottom we find that the purchasing power of their 46 cents has come down to 23 cents—that is to say, the prices they had to pay were such that of every dollar's worth of goods they had made they can buy back just 23 cents' worth.

"'Do you see now, why we can't buy

Do you see now, why we can't buy the many things we have made? Do you understand now why the farmer is hollering that he can't sell his wheat and corn, etc.? Do you catch on why factories shut down and men are thrown out of work? Here, my friend, is the very kernel of the nut, the well-spring of all our troubles."

The pumphlets were greedly taken

Thirty-seven carloads of muskmelons, that arrived in Jersey City last week by the Erje Railroad, were dumped into the meadows. The reason for this was that there were now too many melons in the markets, and more would bring prices too low.

Who is there, among the masses of our people, who have more melons to eat than they care to? Surely there is

The rotting melons on the Jersey meadows illustrate the beneficence of the capitalist system. The bounties of nature and gifts of the intellect all these are marred and blighted. Capitalism has reached the point where, instead, of promoting more wealth, it checks it, and, thereby the comforts and pleasures of wealth.

If fruit is plentiful man does not get all the more. It is said to be "too plentiful" and is destroyed; -locusts could do no worse.

If invention, in many a department of industry is such that production could be easier and more plentiful, the invention is locked up every time that it would imply a loss to the capitalist; thus the genius of man is stamped out; -religion's bigotry of old could do no

Capitalism is Anarchy in its wors form. IT must be stamped out.

Don't forget the S. L. P. ratification and State campaign opening mass meeting at Cooper Union to-morrow, Monday evening.

## SOCIAL CONTRASTS

Which We Are Striving to Wipe Out:

Look at this Picture **Bulletin of Luxury!** 

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Patritism was the sauce to the well-ordered dinner at the Denver Club, tenedered by the Denver Clearing House Association to the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association.

Exultation over the recent triumphs of American arms was inspiration enough to betray the most reserved to eloquent speech, and so there were orators to spare.

After days and nights of travel and suffering the petty annoyances incident thereto, the guests were pleast to dine in their accustomed way, with noiseless servants to anticipate their wants and amid surroundings entirely to their taste. About all the appointments of the dinner there was the un-ostentations elegance, the harmony of detail which a bon vivant so dearly

The company was just what it should have been. Every member of it have been by the consideration anywhere. There were bright faces all around the hand and it was apparent that the

There were bright faces all around the board, and it was apparent that the men were satisfied with each other.

Attentive servants waited on the guests as soon as they appeared at the door and deftly disposed of their outdoor wraps. In the reception hall the gentlemen lingered, exchanging greetings and chatting until the orchestra above stairs announced the dinner hour by playing a quickstep. Quietly the guests were shown to the banquet hall, to which, as they approached, they were welcomed by the perfume of American Beauties, sweet peas and carnations.

Under the clear, pale gleam of the in Under the clear, pale gleam of the in-candescent lights the long tables with their white nappery, silver and cut glass, looked inviting. Heaps of roses and carnations and sweet peas were-piled together at intervals in the center of the table. The larger pieces were designed to represent the national col-ors, but their chief claim to beauty was their brilliancy and profusion.

ors, but their chief claim to beauty was their brilliancy and profusion.

To relieve the glare of white, there was a dainty trail of smilax all the way round the tables which were arranged in the form of a "U."

The dining ball is inished in antique oak, the rafters showing. like in the castle of an English baron in olden times. The austra dignity of the room.

times. The austere dignity of the room was modified by the draping of the na-tional colors on the walls.

When the company was seated it was good to look at the faces and compare them. No one entrely escapes being marked in some fashion by his calling, marked in some rashion by his calling, and so these men for the most part looked like bankers. First, they reflected prosperity in every feature. Self-confidence, proven well founded in countless battles, was a prominent characteristic. They looked like men who were sure of themselves.

sefore each man was a miniature representation of the American flag. It was embossed in blue and red and gold in one corner of the menu card, and under it were four words in this sug gestive order:

OURS. CUBA. PORTO RICO. PHILIPPINES.

On the last page of the menu card was an engraving of the battleship Maine, and there were the accompany ing sentiments: "L'emember the Maine."

"We did 't with the Seventh U. S. A. at Santiago and the First Colorado in the Philippines."

THE POSTPRANDIAL PRO-

GRAMME, With the hum of conversation the dinner progressed somewhat gravely until the servants appeared with the cups of coffee. Then the men

listen to the toasts, which were rece ed with appreciative acclamations. The postprandial programme was as

Hon. Joseph C. Hendrix
Mr. E. T. Jeffery
Is Money Worth What it Will Bring
In the Open Market?

Mr. Robert J. Lowry
The Army and Navy

Brig.-Gen. E. V. Summer
Colorado, Not Klondike.

Hon. Alva Adams
The Ladles—Are They Good Bankers? If not, Why Not?

Mr. Alvan Trowbridge

"Neither a Lender Nor Borrower
Be" Mr. J. C. Montgomery
The Executive Council, the members
of which were the guests of honor, is
composed of the following:
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. Joseph C. Hendrix, presid tional Union bank, New York.

George H. Russel, president fitte Savings bank, Detroit, Mich.
James H. Willock, president Second
National bank, Pittsburg, Pa.
James T. Hayden, president Whitney
National bank, New Orleans, La.
John J. P. Odell, of John J. P. Odell

& Co., Chicago, Ill. Caldwell Hardy, cashier Norfolk Na-tional bank, Norfolk, Va. B. V. Leigh, cashier Clinton National bank, Clinton, N. J. Harvey J. Hollister, president Grand Rapids Clearing House, Grand Rapids, Mich.

M. M. White, president Fourth Na-tional bank, Cincinnati, O. F. W. Hayes, president Persion Na-tional Bank, Detroit, Mich.

And then at This. Bulletin of Misery!

SAYS SHE DIED OF STARVATION. The Coroners' office will investigate the case of Mrs. Honoria Smyly, a widow 65 years old, who died yesterday afterneon in her room on the sec-ond floor of 291 First avenue. Thomas Smyly, her son, says his mother slowly starved to death. He is a drug clerk, and has a license from the Dublin Pharmacoutical Society. He came to this country about eight years ago with his mother, and had steady employment at his profession until about six months ago, when he lost his place. Since then he has had nothing to do. Smyly declares that he has made ceaseless efforts to get work, but that he is handicapped because he doesn't understand German.

"Being out of work," Smyly said, "I could not procure proper nourishment for my mother, who grew weaker and weaker. The priests of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church in East 12th street and some of the neighbors occasionally helped us along, but latterly we did not get much in charity. On Thursday my mother was seized with an attack of vomiting, which continued until she died to-day. The doctor may say she died of gastritis, but I say she died of starvation."

Father Sullivan, one of the priests attached to St. Ann's Church, said that Smyly and his mother had been assisted by the local branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society for the last six years. "Mrs. Smyly," the priest said, was a fine type of woman and a highly deserving case. Father Dooley went to see her on 'Loursday, and gave her a little assistance." Father Sullivan also said that he heard that Mrs. Smyly had died of gastritis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—Rarely is a man so affected at the sight of food as was George Richardson yesterday afternoon. He is a lonely tramp of 53 years' experience on the uphill side of life, and is thoroughly acquainted with all the conditions of a buar's career, but yesterday was the anddest experience of his whole existence.

After a long journey through the

After a long journey through the country over the hot, dusty roads, Richardson arrived in St. Louis yesterday afternoon nearly exhausted from thirst and hunger. He had tramped all the way from Cincinnati in one week and way from Cincinnati in one week and sometimes he went days without food. So his prime mission after reaching the city was to go in quest of food. The first place at which he pleaded for a morsel to eat he was turned away with a sneer and told to go to work. Disheartened and terribly weakened by hunger he continued his search. At Ninth and Morgan streets a stranger was stranger with the touching appeal

was struck with the touching appeal and dropped a 5-cent piece into the tramp's hand. With this Richardson went to a near-by restaurant and pur-chased a cup of coffee with the customary rolls.

This was the first food he had eaten

for two days, and as he ravenously de-voured the morsel, the waiters noticed his peculiar actions. He laughed and talked to himself as a maniac. Then a strange metamorphosis came

over starvation's victim, and he paused in the midst of his meal. His eyes, sunken deep inthe hollows of his skull, grew red as fire and a strange light gleamed from them. He was mad. Food had come too late. Starvation had dethroned his reason as well as had dethroned his reason a weakening his body. The old man was a pitiful wreck, mentally and physic-

The ragged, heterogeneous crowd that lined the high counter looked upon the changed aspect of the man with amazement and were speechless with fright. Presently one of the men ran out of the room and called a policeman, who took the demented man to the City Dispensary. From there he was for-warded to the City Hospital and placed

warded to the City Hospital and placed in a cell of the observation ward.

Dr. Dean, assistant superintendent of the hospital, closely examined the man and expressed the opinion that there was little hope for his recovery. The doctor said that the long absence of food se excited the man's appetite that the long as and that the long assence of food se excited the man's appetite. that when it came the reaction was so great as to unbalance his mind.

great as to unbalance his mind.

Richardson is a native of Manchester, England, where he spent the earlier portion of his life as a chemist, and in preparing himself as a professor of that science. Later he drifted to America and became a painter, anally

America and became a painter, sending as a tramp.

Now, while he lies upon a cot in his cell, he imagines that he is in purgatory and about to be roasted in fire and brimstone. He begs pitifully to be delivered from the furies that he imagines have him in t. eir clutches.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Life holds but forlorn hopes to Mrs. Rachael Jackson. The woman until Wednesday evening occupied quarters in the rear of 1424 North Ninth street. She has four chil-dren, ranging in ages from 4 months to 10 years.

A constable at the instigation of Mrs. Jackson's landlady, a Mrs. Alsell, evicted the little family.

Their only shelter now is the blue sky and their bed and resting place the uneven cobble-stones of the alley.

To add to the woman's trials and anylisty her bely is ill. Its little body.

fonal bank, Cincinnati, O.

F. W. Hayes, president Perston National Bank, Detroit, Mich.

And many other capitalist parasites.

It may die.

### NONSENSE IN HAVERHILL.

A Capitalist Clown Addresses the Workers on Labor Day.

HAVERHILL, Mass, Sept. 10.—The audience at Haverhill on the occasion of the celebration of Laber by the C. L. U. at "The Pines" indulged in an intellectual debauch—its old-time Toryblood stirred in its veins—. Senator Tillman, a mongrel composed of prize-fighter, trickster and clown, the inspiration of the occasion. As clown, he must win the laugh; as trickster he must deceive; as prize-fighter, the must must deceive; as prize-fighter he must bully;—these roles he played separately at times, at other times he gave the combination, but at no time did he rise above the level of these qualities. The audience of workingmen were builted into giving over the rights of their class (both as black men and as white men) when he asserted that "the ignorant 'niggers' are not fit for the ballot"—that if "you, the North, had been saddled with the curse of a 15th Amendment, you would have stuffed the ballot box as we did." Two-thirds of the sudlence flung Demogracy to of the audience flung Democracy to the winged winds by applauding this statement.

Trickster Tillman changed his imagry so quickly that the crowd could not follow his mental gymnastics, and mistook the dexterity itself for the quality he was juggling with. When the point of his statement was too sharp against the principle that they dimly were conscious of sometime ad-vocating, and self-control was not wholly lost, Clown Tillman, seeking applause, would turn a somersault, and put before their bewlidered eyes the exact opposite in sentiment of what he had at first said; a moment of hysteria would again sieze them and the successful clown was again free to bring cessful clown was again free to bring the orgies to a still higher pitch and "the mad dance of the merry devils went on.'

Anyone who has ever heard Tillman, or, even if he has not, if he has followed Tillman up, knows that the gentleman is at all times a combination of trickster, clown and prizefighter. These features of his turn up because of the habitual incoherency of his thoughts. On this coercion of his thoughts. On this occasion however, he was particularly incoher ent, and, consequently, particularly clownish, tricksterish and bullyish beclownish, tricksterish and bullyish because that happened to him that had never happened before. Comrade Martha Moore Avery was the first speaker. In the middle of her address Tillman was brought in with a good deal of stage effect. The purpose was to break her short. The plan did not succeed; but on the contrary, Mrs. Avery took occasion to read his record to the audience as a disfranchiser of the working class, etc. This so completely disconcerted Tillman that he was thrown on the defensive from the was thrown on the defensive from the start, and hence was all the more clownish, tricksterish and bullyish.

If the theological pit were not bot-tomless I should be of opinion that bottom had been struck and that the long sobering process resulting from the fall must immediately begin. Af-ter which reaction are shoeworkers of Haverhill win be able to hold in mind Haverhill will be able to hold in mind the facts in the case, they have neither the shoes of the East, nor the grain of the West, nor the lumber from the North nor the cotton from the South, nor any other commodity to sell save only labor-power, the selling of which sells the man himself into wage-slavery. If workmen of the North, South, East and West have in their breasts the desire to be freemen they breasts the desire to be freemen they will perforce by the power of the ballot demand the social ownership of the capital of the country and by changing the relation of the master and the wage-slave to one of equal ownership of the means of production change the wage-slave to one of equal ownership of the means of production, change the curse of Capitalism with the benefits of Socialism.

What about men who won't work? Why, if a man won't work he may beg, if he won't work and can't begwell, he may starve.

The "reformers" of Mount Pleasant. N. Y., are in high feather. They have actually succeeded in getting the Assessors of the town to vote unaminously in favor of appealing from Justice Barnard's decision reducing William Rockefeller's assessment from \$2,500,-000 to \$343,775.

It is with such victories that "reformers" are tickled; and such are the issues that they address themselves to. What of it if Rockefeller's ass

ment is raised? Does any workingman get the difference? Would the struggle for existence to which the working class is now held, by reason of its having no capital to work with. be lightened? Or will the lot of the smaller producers, the middle class, in its efforts to compete with the gigantic capitalists, be any better, and bankruptcy be stayed off? No. All these things will go on as before, and whether taxed more or less, the Rockefeller class will continue in ample possessions to grind the very bones of the

True enough, the Rockefellers hate to be balked in their favorite pursuit of dodging the taxes while claiming to be the "tax-payers"; true enough they will feel annoyed, even mad, at such "un-American" treatment. But is that the aim of intelligent men, to simply cause annoyance to; or even irritate an

It IS the aim of the "Reformers"; that, among other things, is what they call "practical."

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe,

## MAKING HAY, Ect.

Our Soldiers Will Next be Used as "Sandwich Men."

A Chicago Capitalist Paper Exploits
Public Sentiment in Favor of our
Soldiers and the Soldiers themsolves by Turning them into Cenvessing Agents-..Patriottem" and
"Cratitude" on the Lips of Capital
are Words that Scorol the Illsharred "Beneficiaries...

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.-While down town to-day, my attention was called to a great crowd hurrying in one direc tion—then the strains of a brass band fell on my ears; the band was playing a patriotic air-"The Star Spangled Banner." Then it changed to the (socalled) "Battle Cry of FREEDOM," "Rally Round the Flag," etc. I seen learned that it was the welcoming the return of the patriots who had answered the call of their country for volunteers for the alleged purpose of throwing off the terrible oppression of the "hated Spaniard" from the poor, halfstarved, suffering Cubans and setting them-FREE, with emphasis on the

I joined the crowd and saw the 7th Regiment march into their Armory on Wabash avenue, where they left their arms, when they were allowed to depart for their homes.

part for their homes.

But what struck me was that, just as soon as the companies broke ranks, quite a number began to walk among the people and solicited subscribers for the "inter Ocean," I was asked to subscribe. I thought I would get some information, if possible. A soldier handed me a circular. I inquired into his object in soliciting my subscription, what was he getting for his labor; he stated the wages he was getting was \$8.00 per week!!

The circular handed to me should be

The circular handed to me should be preserved as an evidence of what there is in this "gratitude" to our soldiers, and what they are being used for by this shamelessly hypocritical capitalist class. Evidently those of our soldiers who were not lilled in Cuba vible opening markets for our capit list idlers, and who escaped death in our "camps" at home may yet be used for "sandwich" men on our side-walks. Here is the circular: The circular handed to me should be

> THE INTER OCEAN. Notice to the Public.

The Inter Ocean is giving employment to one hundred of Colonel: Young's First Illinois Cavalry—men: : roung's First Illinois Cavalry—men: : who gave up their positions to fight: : for their country. They are now on: : a thirty-day furlough. This is a: : chance for every good citisen to: : start the boys in life anew.

HERE IS OUR PLAN.

Give the soldier your subscription for one year for The Daily Inter for one year for The Daily Inter:
Ocean at 12 cents per week, on dally:
and Sunday at 17 cents, payable to:
carrier that delivers your paper, and:
receive choice of two valuable publications, Book of Health or Webster's:
Unabridged Dictionary (see descriptions on other side) by paying express and delivery, 48 cents.
Bear in mind that The Inter Ocean:
Is paying these soldiers four times:

Bear in mind that The Inter Ocean:
is paying these solders four times;
as much as they received from Unole:
Sam. If you favor them with your:
subscription The Inter Ocean can:
keep them employed and they will:
be able to send funds home to their:
families. Secure the leading Chicago paper for a year, a valuable:
premium worth alone the full price:
of subscription, and help the families of the soldier boys.

But this war's disgraceful features are not ended.

ot ended.

The gratifying part of this was, however, to listen to the expresions of the soldiers, on being asked whether he was satisfied with treatment received and whether he would be willing to en-list again under the same circum-stances, each answered uniformally that should ever war break out again the Government could not expect to get many of those who volunteered this last time; the Government would have to depend entirely on new men. The boys were through with that sort of thing; they were entirely disgusted.

"Look at that man with the seat of his trousers out. He is only one of a hundred."

These were the words of Gen. Miles on the Obdam in New York harbor, when using them he pointed to one of our soldiers. These men had not been

Labor and Capital once more exe Labor and Capital once more exem-plified their "community of interesta," and these men illustrated the point. Capital took war bonds and imme-diately re-sold them making large gains on the spot without impairing its original investment, which remains intomiced.

Labor gave its flesh and blood which never can be recompensed for; suffer-ed privations and exposure, that repre-sent positive loss; and—is not yet paid even the little it was to get.

And as to the final result? The fruits of the war fall wholly to the capitalist class that stayed at home, or went out and exposed itself only in pictures; while the working class has to go about peddling for a living.

Don't forget the S. L. P. ratification and State campaign opening mass meeting at Cooper Union to-morrow, Monday evening

### TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance:

As far as possible, rejected communication will be returned if so desired and stamps ar

Intered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 4, 1891.



SOCIALIST YOUR 'IN THE UNITED

| 。                      |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| In 1886 (Presidential) | 2,000  |
| In 1800                | 18,881 |
| in 1802 (Presidential) | 21,157 |
| In 1094                | 88,188 |
| In 1806 (Presidential) | 10,564 |
| In 1807                |        |
|                        |        |

The present position which we, the educated and well-to-de classes occurred. and well-to-do classes occupy, is that of the Old Man of the Sea riding on the poor man's back, only, unlike the Old Man of the Sea, we hack, only, unlike the Old Man of the Sea, we are very sorry for the poor man, very sorry, and we will do almost anything for the poor man's relief. We with not only supply him with food sufficient to keep him on his legs, but we will teach and instruct him and point out to him the beauties of the landscape; we will discourse sweet musik to him, and give him abundance of advise. Yas will do almost anything for the poer man, anything but get off his back. TOLSTOY.

S. L, P. AND S. T. & L. A. OPPOR-TUNITY AND DUTY.

The rumors, that are coming in thick and fast from the Eastern coal fields of the land, open an opportunity and point to a duty that the class-conscious movement of the working class in our country may not fall to seize, and is imperatively called upon to perform.

In the first place, it is evident that, within short, there will be, at least attempted, a repetition of the economic drams, ending in tragedy, of last year. The, by nature, more favored coal fields of West Virginia, enabling the operators to stand out independent of the rest of the coal combine, is a thorn in the side of the latter. Strikes are to be fomented; labor is to be again thrown into convulsions by one set of coal barons for the purpose of bringing the West Virginia set to terms. Everything points to that,

In the second place, the annual report of the Ohio State Mine Inspector, covering 1807, shows that the total average annual earnings of the Ohlo miners were lower than the previous year. In 1896, the earnings were \$221.55; now they are \$192.05. Were a truthful report of the other coal fields published, a similar condition of things could be recorded in all the other States.

Such is the condition the class-unconscious movement of the workers leads them to; such are the "immediate advantages" -e labor-fakir-controlled "pure and simple" organization secures to the tollers; such are the fruits of the "practical work of the "Union-loving" labor leader, as against the "uppractical" plan of the "Union-Wrecking" Socialists, Taking, furthermore, into consideration the fat political job into which the miners' president, Mr. Ratchford, has just landed, the situation and the case of New Trade Unionism against Pure and Simpledom may be summed up in this sentence:

"Death and Starvation for the rank and ale; fat jobs for the Labor Fakir."

With such facts, sensible to vision as to touch, the opportunity of the Alliance men is matchless, their duty imperative. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance organizations among the miners can not, if properly undertaken, fail to crop up in large numbers; their rise will be an exact barometer of the degree of safety of the men; and the increased impetus they would give the political movement, by the increased vote of the Socialist Labor party, will be an increased protection to these long-suffering and sorely-tried tollers, in that such increased poll will pe a warning to the exploiters that the impunity with which they have hitaerto treepessed on the miners is drawing to an and, that the influence of the Labor Pakir among them is on the wane, that these have discovered the secret of success and of their redemption—the closely knit class-conscious economic and political movement of the Proletariat:

### TILLMAN BALLOT-BOX STUF-

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an account of the Labor Day address of Senator Benjamin Tillman, of South Carolina, delivered in Haverbill, Mass. In the course of that wondrous effort, wondrous in more ways than one, Mr. Tillman said:

"If you of the North had been sad-dled with the 15th Amendment, you would have stuffed the ballot box, AS WE DID."

This statement deserves attentive

ntemplation. Who is Mr. Tillman? Is he, perance, a warrior chieftain, leading in the United States an army, the very existance of which implies a violent tearing down of existing logislation? is he a wastier leader, whose sword is to cut down an old and to carve out a new system of laws? No! The field of his operations is not the battle field, it is the Legislative Chamber. In other words, his insignia of office is not the sweed, but the legislatur's togs.

In view of this what is to be thought of that legislator who condones a violation of the law! What is to be thought of the man, the theory of whose activitye is "Law and Order," redress of wrongs by legal, peaceful methods, and who, not only confesses to a breach of the law, but a breach, at that, that poisons the very well-spring of lawbellet stuffing-, and is proud of the act!r

"Senator" Tillman, Ballot-Box Stuffer, is all that is needed to understand the Tiliman, disfranchiser of the working class of South Carolina. "Senator" Tillman, Ballot-Box Stuffer, is an electric light upon the man, who, having become a manufacturer in his own State, accordingly, who having given up the old feudal methods of exploitation, has now turned his hands to the new capitalist method of fleecing the working class. It is an electric light, not upon the man alone but upon his whole class.

MURDEROUS INDIVIDUALISM.

The week that has just elapsed literally dripped blood. There have been mine cavings-in, explosions of mills, breaking-downs of scaffoldings, railroad disasters, all of them costing human life, and to these must be added the killing of the Empress of Austria. The last of these is called "murder," and so it is; but "murder," likewise, is the only name that fits all the other ipstances.

Individualism is shedding by torrents the blood of human beings. It sets each man's hand, and woman's too. against all others' throats; in the . haos that such a state of things breeds, one set of individualists crush out the lives of human beings by the wholesale with perfect coolness, while, on the other hand, from the ranks of another set of indvidualists, isolated men and women spring up, who in a delirium of individualism, pick out their victims in retail. The former being cooler of mind, and having taken the precaution to constitute themselves the interpreters of "law," pronounce their assassinations "the orderly run of Soclety"; the latter, being more heated, and not having taken similar precaution, have their homicidal trasports suffer under the name of "Anarchy.

Surely inscrutable are the ways of what some call "Providence" and others "Social Evolution" that it lights such torches as sign posts of warning and guidance for the march of the race towards its emancipation.

### BLOOD-MONEY.

Industrial Commission, socalled, to consider and recommend legislation in "favor of Capital and Labor," has now its full complement of members. With the exception of two, these are all taken out of the outspoken ranks of Capital. The two exceptions are M. D. Ratchford, President of the United Mine Workers, and F. B. Sergeant, Grand-Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The exceptions, in these instances, are not of the nature of exceptions that "prove the rule": they are exceptions that typify the Commission. Messrs. Ratchford and Sergeant are put on, nominally as labor men, in fact, however, as lackeys of the class they have long served by leading the working class into the shambles of capitalism. The appointment of these two men represents blood-money.

The fatuous have been wont to look upon anything that calls itself a "Union" as an "organization of Labor." This fatuity is the quarry from which the vampire Labor Fakir draws the breath of his nostrils. Playing thereupon, the Labor Fakir gets for his organization the prestige and good will of the working class, and, with that as his stock in trade, he sells out to the capitalist class. Conspicuous among such miscreants have been Messra. Ratchford and Sergeant.

The former, as the head of the miners' organization, has kept these men in abject state of intellectual helplessness; and he, following the footsteps of his predecessor McBride, has systematically, like a lightning rod, led into the ground the electric spark of proletariat discontent. The spark of manhood is not quickly extinguished in the breast of man; despite their abject condition, the miners have again and again rebelled. Instead of guiding this neble sentiment to the advantage of the men, by imparting to them a knowledge of their class interests, Mr. Ratchford always guided the noble sentiment of the men into the ground by making it spend itself in futile and blind efforts; and when, as last year in Hasleton, the result of his manoeuvres in this line was the murder of several miners by a sheriff, he appeared as the apologist for the murderer, im puting the fault to the "foreigners-Poles and Slavs"; he saw to it that no expression of condemnation should escape the miners' convention held soon after; and he aided at the very next following election the very capitalists in whose interest the assassinations had been committed to keep in their hands the public powers with which they had taken the lives of their

As to the second, it is known what a shambles the railroads are to their employees; it is known how legislation has nominally been passed in their behalf, notably the automatic coupler law; it is known that all such legislation has remained a dead letter; and it is known that these and many kindred

workingmen.

crimes perpetrated upon the raffroaders have been condoned by these very precious set of "Grand and Superlative Masters" of whom Mr. Sergeant is one: and lastly it is notorious that no more enthusiastic supporters of capitalist politics and misleaders of the railroad men from the path of their own class politics appears on the political arena than these same "Grand and Superlative Masters."

No doubt, other two could have been picked out to do as well as Messrs. Ratchford and Sergeant; but none could have been picked out to do better. The salary they now receive is the blood-money for their betrayal of their class; and the places they now fill are intended to broaden the scope of their pestiferousness.

But it won't. As an overdose of arsenic is not likely to kill, but is thrown out, so the overdose of the appointment of these two reprobates will only help brand them and their likes more generally, and more quickly cause all of them to be ejected from the stomach of the Labor Movement.

### OUR "PROSPERITY'S" SECOND

WAVE. The working class of the United States, and also the hard-pushed middle class may now make ready for the second wave of prosperity that is to beat upon them since the "Advance Agent" was elected and went into office.

. The first wave started right after the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1896, and it grew and gathered strength as it moved along, until temporarily thrown into suspended animation by the patriotic war-current of the last four months. As that first wave moved onwards, its tracks were distinctly noticeable; they were marked by cut-downs, lock-outs, strikes, shootings of workingmen, failures of middle class men, and shreds of the Advance Agent's pictures, that were torn down from the walls of factories, that were torn to pieces by a working class that knew no better way of manifesting its transports of joy, and that were cast to the winds to carry the news onward.

The second wave is now approaching. Its premonitions are felt in the "money market." A "stringency of money"-always a sure precursor of prosperity, in that it heralds a large quantity of small fish (middle class folk) into the nets of the large sharks (capitalist folk) and, together with that, some more reductions in wages, etc.-is already now felt. Tast this second wave should be at hand so soon upon the heels of the former, thus furnishing the people two such opportunities to rejoice within the narrow span of two short years surely establishes the right of Mr. William McKinley to the title of "Prosperity's Advance Agent," and goes far to palliate the trivial familiarity of some folks in calling him "Prosperity Bill."

Superficial observers are telling us that the Republicans carried Verment. Not so.

Did, then, the Democrats carry the State?

No, they didn't.

Well, somebody must have carried it: as the Socialist Labor party is not yet in the field there, who carried the State?

The State was carried by the Central Vermont Railroad, by the railroad that we three years ago convicted of blacklisting men because they persisted in organising and in endeavoring to do away with capitalist robbery.

Democratic as well as Republican stock-holders control the Central Vermont Railroad. In electing Smith, of the Central Vermont Railroad, Governor of the State, they did not vote either Democratic or Republican, they | for their fleecers. It says, for instance: voted the "Central Vermont" ticket.

### POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Commenting on the progress of the movement in America, the Minneapolis, Minn., "Tocsin" tersely observes:

lis, Minn., "Tocsin" tersely observes:

Ten years ago the word "Socialist" was a term of reproach which only brave men would accept. Many who issued strongly toward Socialist belief dreaded the opperium attaching to the name and vigorously denied that they were anything but "advanced reformers." But history moves rapidly in this century and in this country. Ten years have so completely changed the situation that to-day all of these men who are honest in their beliefs are proud to bear the name they once rejected. Not only so, but reformers of every sort, as trying to add to their influence by claiming to be themselves Socialists, with or without an adjective. Debe is an "American," Bliss a "Fabian," Casson a "Christian" Bocialist. Yet all of these men are enemies, disguised and venomous enemies, of any movement that tends to bring nearer the realisation of the Heckalist Commonwesith.

The Dublin, Ireland, "Workers' Republic," organ of the Irish Socialist Labor party of Ireland, continues to wield the lash on the shameless backs of the multifarious decoy ducks of the Irish proletariat. Taking up the "Home Rule" variety, that has drawn such large supplies from the Irish proletariat in America under the false pretense of "freeing Ireland," our Irish colleague lays the lash on them thus:

colleague lays the lash on them thus:

Nothing impresses the reader so much as what he does not understand. That is why we have so long admired the Home Rule leaders. They hat needed to open fineir mouths and talk, and talk, ask talk, and still to talk, and the more they talked the less we understood, and consequently the more we admired them.

We just stood around them with our mouths open like a Malahide codish waiting for the tide to come in—

"And gased and gased, and still the wonder grew

Where such mere men could learn all they knew."

But at last we got tired of gaing and waiting, and began to think, and the result of our thinking has been a little surprising to ourselves and will be, ere long, somewhat itsestrous to somebody else.

I have been informed by some candid friends that my strictures on certain leading lights in Irish politics are too extreme, that we should be more moderate and not run full tilt against so many people.

I admit the soft impeachment. We are somewhat extreme. If we examine the positions of those who have already come under the lash of the "Workers' Republic," we will find that the writers in this paper are indeed at the externest possible point removed from the position of those we criticise.

We are extreme. Like the man who would preach honesty among thieves or truthfulness among lawyers; we are extreme when we would inset upon consistency among politicians, or honor among journalists.

politicians, or honor among journalists.

We are extreme. As the man who on taking his son to initiate him into the mysteries of Donnybrook Fair, gave him as his sole rule of conduct. "Whenever you see a head, hit it." we only know one maxim whereby our public action should be guided, "wherever you see a LIE expose it, crash it, stamp it out of existence, even although it came issuing softly from the lips or embodied in the actions of him who had been your greatest hero."

We attack no one whose actions do not deserve to be attacked. The best proof of this lies in the fact that no one has yet been able to contradict a single assertion we have made.

It may now be taken for certain that the enthusiasm for the war, that at one time threatened to turn our people into hysterical, thoughtless beings, uncapable of sense or reason, will not have the expected result of leaving them in that, to the capitalist class, desirable condition of miocy. From all sides the evidences come in of a powerfully awakening sense of manliness that dares criticise things without fear. of being brow-beaten as un-patriotic." One of these instances is furnished by the Milwaukee, Wis., "Advance." It

The Sunday soldiers and sunshine patriots have exposed themselves in this war, as they did in the civil war.

they did in the civil war.

It's awful nice to parade in uniform, 'mash' giddy girls who are caught by gaudy trappings and incidentally shoot a few striking and unarmed workingmen, but it's an entirely different thing to go to a tropical climate and face Spanlards.

That's real war and the average Sunday soldier is not willing to expose his precious careass in that way.

The crack faceach of the control of t

The crack Seventh and Thirteenth regiments of New York remained at home when the call for arms came, and the same thing was done by many other crack (that is, aristecratic) regiments and companies.

aristecratic) regiments and companies.
Cleveland papers report that only swelve members of the dieveland Grays went to the wer, and in Milwankee the same thing occurred. The Light Battery went out the most of the old members remained at home and new recruits diled up the depicted ranks. And the same charge is made against other companies of Bunday soldiers.

The crticism is all the more significant coming from the State that recently experienced the militia-bred riots of Oskosb.

The London, Eng., "Justice" depicts well the hopeless condition of the working class in the economic struggle, unanstained by a powerful and growing political movement along their own class interests, when it says:

class interests, when it says:

There is no doubt that the great lock-ont in the variancering trade has had a great dead to do with the cer for federation. But it is very doubtful if the result to the eagineers would have been greatly different if they had been federated to other unions. That result only illustrates on a comparatively small scale what might happen with rederation on a larger scale. The London men struck for eight hours. Had they not been in the union they might have been beaton in a few weeks. Being in the union, they could have been supported for an interminable period, without putting any great strain on the union, had their failow-members remained at work. But the employers carled the war into Africa by locking out men all over the country, and thus not only extended the area of the dispute, but enormously increased the difficulty of the struggle, and made the defeat of the men practically inevitable.

So with federation. If a single union were involved in a dispute it would, with the

practically inevitable.

So with federation. If a single union were involved in a dispute it would, with the whole force of the federation behind it, stand a very good chance of winning, or could at any rate hold out for a long time. But the case would be altered immediately the employers locked out a large proportion of the allied unions. That would not only stop the supplies of the original strikers, but would make a protracted struggle impossible, and all would have to surrender at discretion.

The San Francisco, Cal., "New Charter" unconscionably exposes the varying pretenses under which the capitalist class of the land has sought and is seeking to lead the working class by the nose so that the workers may pull some more bet chestnuts out of the fire

for their fleecers. It says, for instance:

The Socialist papers did not miss an iota in their prophecy concerning the real purpose of this war. They told the people that it was for territorial sequisition and an extension of markets. Now that the war is ended, commercial bodies all over this country, plus their devoted heachmen, the capitalist press, are working tooth and toe nail for the reteation of the "Pearl of the Antilles" and the "Pearl of the Pacific." They are appealing to quite a different sentiment to achieve their end. First an appeal to humanizarianism to get the sinews of war. Now an appeal to greed and ambition to hold on to the spoils. National glory and enrichment, and the justice of securing compensation for the warrifece made in driving out the Spaniards are pushed to the front. The richness of the Thilippines and the opportunities for wealth making are kept constantly before the people.

Don't forget the S. L. P. ratification and State campaign opening mass meeting at Cooper Union to-morrow, Monday evening.

### S. L. P. Supplies.

Emblem Suttons (atust or pin) par done.

Metal emblem plas (gill) per don. Me.

When ordering supplies, enclose the cash; it takes time twisses credit accounts, and out tills (perhaps a number of times before collection is meda), and all this time, postage and effort may be employed to a better purpose. The emblem buttons and the pins are net sent out as credit index any circumstances. They are seld by the N. T. State Committee, which committee keeps se sredit accounts of any kind.

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'196 William street, New York, H. Z.

The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few weeks ago, has determined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pumphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Company, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 copies, \$1.50.



### UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHANL

[SCENE: A street in Pittsburg, Pa.] Brother Jonathan-Glad I meet you; want you to come along.

Sam-Where to? B. J.—To a meeting of the Wire Company's employees—men and boys.
U. S.—What's up?

B. J.-Haven't you heard about it?

B J-Well, our wages were low enough; but we managed to get along. Now, however, a machine has been in-troduced in the shop that's going to play havoc with us ali. It is going to displace a lot of our boys, the "hooker to say nothing of the resultant reduc tion of wages of those of them who will remain at work, will amount to a loss to them of \$19,461.30; and it is going to displace a lot of us men, the "rollers," and the loss of our jobs

loss to us of \$16.353.33. We can t U. S .- You have got these figures down fine

alone, to say nothing of the resultant

reduction of the wages of us men who will remain at work, will amount to a

-Yes; I was on the Committee to look into the matter and report to this meeting.

If S -And is your report ready? It urely is not enough to find out how much all of you are going to lose, and to say you can't stand it. Your report should recommend some action. Does

B. J.-No. And that's why I'd like to have a talk with you, and confer upon what action our Committee should recommend. U. S.—Have you considered any

action?

B. J.-I have considered several, but have not yet made up my mind which to give the preference to. U. S.—Which is the first one you con-

sidered? B. J.-The first is to pick out a dozen resolute men and charge them with smashing the new machine; if neces-sary, to blow up the whole mill. What do you say to that?

U. S .- That's very bad for two rea-

In the first place, a machine that can displace so much labor must be a machine that can produce a large increase of wealth with less work. Such a machine is a promoter of civilization. The trend of civilization is to increase the available wealth and to decrease the amount of work needed to produce the process of the produce the The more wealth there is available and the elss work there is needed to produce it, all the more leisure man to develop his moral and intellectual parts, the burden of toll for the necessaries of life is proportionally, lightened, and civilization is proportionally drawn nearer. The more machinery and the more perfect the ma-chine the nearer the race is to civilization, that is to say, to the full enjoyment of human life, and the recogni-tion of human rights and duties. To smash the machine is, therefore, to place yourselves in opposition to, at war with PROGRESS. In that battle you are bound to go under: PRO-GRESS is irresistible.

B. J.—But— U. S.—One moment. In the second. to smash the machin up the mill, is an exercise of physical

B. J.—What of it?— U. S.—Walt. Now, physical force is not necessarily improper, any more than taking a case to the Court of Appeals is improper, provided it be taken there in due time. A case is not prop-erly before the Court of Appeals before it has been tried in the lower Courts: only when Justice is denied there, do ise properly come before the Court of Appeals. So with the appeal to physical force. Physical force is all righ but in its place, at the right time. It is recognized by all thinkers as an element that makes for progress, pro-vided, however, all other remedies remedies have first been exhausted. If tried be nave first been exhausted. If tried be-fore that, it is stripped of its dignity and becomes mere rowdylsm, with fall-ure, total fallure, as the result. Now, then, have you exhausted your other remedies?

B. J.-Yes; we have; we have appointed Committees to remonstrate with the firm--Ridiculous! That only goes to

emphasise the fact that you have not exhausted your other remedies, that you have even totally ignored them. B. J. -And what remedies are they?

U. S.—The peaceful remedy of the in favor of the political and economic principles of your own class, you have voted against them by voting for the voted against them by voting for the political and economic principles of the capitalist class, Democratic or Republican. The political and economic principles of these require the machine, which is big with blessings for all, to redound to the benefit of the capitalist class only, that owns it because it stole it from the workers, and to redound to a curse only to you workers, as you a curse only to you workers, as you are finding out. Your, the working class' political and economic principles require the machine to be placed-into your hands colectively, so that the increased wealth it produces may fall to you, and the decreased work it requires may be taken off your shoulders. But having thus neglected to use your ballot in your own favor, and having used it in favor of capitalist principles, to now resort to violence so as to avoid the result of your own wrong-doing is the act of fools; you would only be heaping up one wrong on top of another, with the result that you will be crushed.

Your machine-smashing, mill-upa curse only to you workers, as you are finding out. Your, the working

Your machine-smashing, mill-up-blowing plan is wholly false. What next?

B. J.—Yes; I'll drop that; we must

take up politics. I guess I'll rememend our voting for the gold standard

That will do it, won't it? U. S.—The virtues of the gold sund.
ard are easily ascertained. A man may
that stones put into plum-pod believe that stones put into plum-p believe that stones put into plum-puddings may improve the plum-pudding; and so long as he don't try the experiment he may be blockish enough to be lieve in the theory. But how do you think he will feel about it after he has put his theory into practice, and leaded the put his theory into practice, and leaded the plane pudding with gravel? his plum-pudding with gravel?

B. J.—Guess he will drop it. U. S.—So with that gold standard

Haven't we got it now?
B. J.—We have.
U. S.—And how do we fare?
B. J.—From bad to worse?
U. S.—Yes; ever newer and bette machinery comes into operation; steed of our certific more weekly. U. S.—Yes; ever machinery comes into operation; machinery comes into operation; stead of our getting more wealth, our wages keep on tumbling, and more of was are thrown out of work; the promused gold standard prosperity has been in the pudding."

B. J.—Guess I'll recommend the bi-metallic standard and free coinage of silver.

U. S.—That's no better. Why does not the gold standard help us?—Simply because it does not put into our hands the machinery of production, but leaves that in the hands of the capitalist class. Would the tiouse of even pre-do otherwise? It does not even pre-do otherwise? It does not even pre-There may be more do coined, but so are now more wires turned out of your factory. Do you ret increase?

B. J.-No. by thunder!

R. J.—No, by themses.
U. S.—The capitalist gets the lacreased production of wires; so would the silver barons get the increased pro-duction of silver dollars. Drop that

B. J.-Well, then, I'll recommend free trade; that, at least, would cha goods, and our wages would go further than they do now.

U. S .- Off again! By voting for freetrade you vote for cheaper goods, but at the same time you vote for the captat the same time you vote for the cap-talist system of he private ownership of the machine. That system makes of our labor a mere merchandise; being a mere merchandise it is controlled by a mere merchandise it is controlled by the law that determines the price of merchandise. Now, then, that law lowers the price of a merchandise the moment it lowers the price of what is the market. Our labor needs food and clothing to be placed on the labor mar-ket; lower the price of food and cloth-ing, and you proportionally. eded to place that merchandis ing, and you proportionally lower the price of our labor, which is our wages. Thus, by voting for free-trade you vote for cheaper goods, which means also cheaper wages and more profits for our fleecers, the capitalisits. Drop that.

B. J.—I have only one more proposi-tion left, it is the single tax. Would not that be at least a step in the right direction? It would give us the land.

U. S.—It won't give us the land; but suppose it did. Say that you had all the fields around Pittaburg free, could you set up your own wire mill?
B. J.—Why, no!
U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—Because, well—because— U. S.—Because you haven't the capital to set up a mill that can com with the one you are now employed is. The tremendous displacement of laborathat its new machinery brings on tells. of its gigantic stature. with some, but inferior, capital will be driven to the wall; you would not have a chance even to start. Thus the land, promised by the single tax, is a snare and a delusion; it would be free only to those who have sufficient capital to avail themselves of the free land; to us working people it would be wholly shut

off. Drop that too. B. J.-What is there left to recom

S.-Have I been talking to the U. S.—Have I been tanking to take wind? The reason why gold or silver, protection or free-trade, single tax or many tax, are all plasters on woodes legs indicates, if you understood the reason, what is to be done. To be done is to recommend to the men that they are the economic law of the capic recognize the economic law of the capi-talist system. That law drives them down into ever deeper slave degrada-tion. There is no palliative out of that fix. The one thing to do is to address ourselves to the task of repealing that capitalist law. It can not be repealed, or even checked, without we overthrow the capitalist system itself, and establish the Socialist Co-operative system, where the land on, and the tool with which to produce shall be the people's property, operated for the people's use. To do that, we must conquer the public powers. And to do this we must consolidate curselves into a classconscious political party of our own
class, that demands nothing short of
the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class. Such a party is the Socialist Labor party, with its economic adjunct, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alijance. Make that recommendation to
the men; urge them to take that stepthen you will square yourselves with
the requirements of the times. Having placed yourselves on the side of
Civilization in aims and in methods,
you will have Civilization on your side.
Man plus Civilization is unconquerable,
he makes an absolute, an irresistible
majority. majority.

### The Fatherland.

Where is the true man's fatherland? Where is the true man's fatheriand?
Is it where he by chance is born?
Doth not the yearning spirit scorn?
In such scant borders to be spanned?
O yes! his fatheriand must be As the blue beaven wide and free!

Where'er a human heart doth wear Joy's myrtle-wreath or sorrow's

Where'er a human spirit strives After a life more true and fair,
There is the true man's birthplace
grand,
His is a world-wide fatherland!

Where'er a single slave doth pine.
Whe'ere one man may help another.
Thank God for such a birthright.
brother.—
That spot of earth is thine and mines
There is the true man's birthrisce
grand.

grand, His is a world-wide fatherland! JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Keep as sys on your wrapper. See when your enterrytion capitus. Seems in them: It will prevent interruption in the mailing at the paper and facilitate work at the effect.

# ARTIST PROLETARIANS.

### The Machine In Manual Industry Revolutionizes All Industries.

The defenders and apologists of Capihem have a number of stock-answers lich they bring forward whenever an set they bring to want whether pet set or criticism is made on their pet sem. If a man is out of work, we told it is due to his lack of aptitude, sem; and that if he would only seek lace suitable to his aptitude, or acside suitable to his aptitude, or achee skill, he would readily secure a stion and wages in accord with one the other. If complaint is made of harmful effects of mechanical entions in displacing labor, distribution in displacing labor, displace labor; that they give latelesure and opportunity to detect itself to the study of the arts of professions and thus secure greatenumeration and higher social unding. If attention is called to the ceral unsatisfactory condition of infallure to protect domestic industrial affairs, we are told it is due to fallure to protect domestic industrial secure greatenum foreign competition by the secure of a restrictive tariff, or vice of a restrictive tariff, or vice by failing to permit our manu-rs to buy their raw material in e cheapest markets, and import it to from tariff-taxation, thus render-them capable of successful competion in the markets of the world thich, in turn would result in an ex which, in turn would result in an ex-passion of industry and a consequent emand for labor, etc. In no case is it samitted that all the evils referred to crist, and are the logical results of Capitalism: That a man may be out of work through the introduction of new methods and the concentration of inmethods and the concentration of in-displace labor, directly and indirectly; and instead of giving labor leisure and opportunity to study the arts and pro-fesions, and thus secure greater remu-mention and higher social standing they increase the hours of labor, while decreasing its wages, relatively and ab-algrely, thus making its social posidecreasing its wages, relatively that as-solutely, thus making its social posi-tios worse than before. That the gen-eral unsatisfactory condition of indus-trial affairs is not due to tariff, free or trial affairs is not due to tariff, free or restricted, but to the taking ef-unpaid abor, as may be seen upon examination of the condition of all industrial countries, whether protected, free-trade, fair-trade, or otherwise. Many industries have, in the past, offered ample proof in THE PEOPLE, of the correctness of these counter-contensions against the claims of the defendas against the claims of the defend ers and apologists of Capitalism. The writer, at the risk of being deemed rulty of perpetrating a wearying replition, herewith submits further proofs directly refuting those claims. They will be included in a description of the condition of a trade that at one time possessed all the necessary requirepents wherewith to pursue a success ful career as wage-worker, per argu-ments of the above-mentioned persons ments of the above-mentioned persons. That trade is the trade of lithographic artist, conected with the lithographic industry. In order that this description may be fully understood, it will be necessary to indulge in a little technical discourse, from time to time. This should not, however, deter the reader from proceeding further, as it win be as brief and as plain as possible. Lithography may be roughly defined as color-printing from stone of flat surface. A lithographic artist is one who face. A lithographic artist is one who re-produces, from hand-painted sketches, the drawings on the stone, from which this printing is done. To be a lithographic artist, one must have an aptitude for drawing, and for perceiving and understanding the various values and relations of color and light and shade upon one another. This aptitude must be curivated after daily employment in the shop, by incessant study at home, or at some art-school and must be wedded to an infinite paand must be wedded to an infinite pa-tience and assifulty in mastering the éstails of technical requirements. From four to six years of this practice and study is required to make one a. competent lithographic artist. The wages of lithographic artist, fifteen rears ago, ranged from twenty-five to sixty-five dollars a week. The condi-tions of employment were then very tions of employment were then very liberal and favorable. The utmost freedom was allowed in the artists from. Conversation, whistling, singling, acrobatics, and other time-consuming diversions were indulged in during the hours of labor, which were then and are now still eight a der them and are now, still, eight a day. Holidays were often taken, and readily granted with full pay. Long-time toutracts were made with both foreign and domestic labor, and inducements of everykind were offered to obtain and weigin and engineers. tain and retain employees. Employment, as may be inferred from the foregoing, was always stendy, and idle-Today, however, those conditions exist in tradition only, for all is changed. aces will enable the artist to deemploying only the best of talent, the to pay more than twenty-five are a week, in some instances, and where a week, in some instances, and twenty dollars a week, in most sances, when employing labor by the week. Piece-work and contract-work, with their bad individual-competition and sub-letting features, are otherwise in rogue, with salaries ranging from tweire dollars a week and upwards. There is no more freedom in the artist" room. Time-slips, time-clocks, time-keepers and time systems of all kinda, together with rules and regulations designed to extort the greatest amount of product out of the labor employed, are in general use to-day. ers are out of work for months and flad to obtain a situation at a miserable weekly pittance. One, at this paint, naturally, would like to know why this change occured. There are many of a superficial turn of mind whe see no reason for it. Wherever they can their eyes, they see more colored pictures and/advertisements then immerly. Consequently, they contact that there is more color-printing made that there is more color-printing that they are not to a sew then formerly. And that they proportionately more to a sew then formerly. As we will need upon this phase of the matter well now present some reality more to the matter will now present some reality more to the matter. are out of work for months and

lithography, and especially the artist's branch of it, owes its present condition partly to the war. But, as lithography and, therefore, the artist's branch of it, is in a similar condition where there has beet no war, Germany, France and England, for instance, it can not be said that the war is wholly responsible for it. This will be more evident when we look back and recollect that this condition began to make itself/felt in this country some six or seven years ago. Prior to that time, the hangeago. Prior to that time, the langraphic artist was continuously employed. If his employer had no orders to fill, the artis, made "stock" work, or work that was made and placed in stock, in anticipation of future orders. About the time mentioned, many large establishments reversed this method, and only employed the artist thereaf ter on work that was to be done per special order. It was said that the large accumulations of stock made such a course imperative. To-day no stock is made of any very great amount. One or two necessary men are given "stock" work, in order to have them near, when wanted. That is all. Antedating this change somewhat was a charge in the methods of what, was a change in the methods of labor. The labor of the lithographic artist was sub-divided. This sub-divi-sion has been continued to a great ex-tent during recent years. Formerly an artist reproduced a sketch alone, consuming as much ti he as would be allowed. Specialization is now the rule, and sketches are cut in many pieces. Some men draw only the better colors, like black; walle others draw the lesser ones, like blue. This results in making the artists an inter-active body, working in minute co-operation with one another, thus saying time and producing more. The results of this with one another, thus saving time and producing more. The results of this sub-division have been intensified by the (at first) partial (and now) ever-extended use of mechanical devices for making tints, for example, the Day film. They admit of greater rapidity and save time. This combined sub-division of labor and use of mechanical devices has increased the productive devices, has increased the productive capacity of the lithographic artist to such an extent, that cigar labels, for instance, formerly requiring from four to six weeks in their execution, are now made in from one-and-a-balf to two-and-half weeks' time. The labor of lithographic artist has been vitally effected by the concentration of industry. From time to time, cigar man-ufacturing firms consolidate. As every cigar firm makes its own brand of cigars, such consolidations often de-crease the number of brands of cigars. thus doing away with the need of labels and the other advertising con-nected with those brands. They also decrease the number of firms to whom "stock" labels may be sold and thus limit the sale of such labels. About 1892, or about the time stock work was discontinued, two combinations of great importance to lithography followed fast upon each other. The first was that of many cigarette manufacturing farms, who spent \$3,000,000,000. turing firms, who spent \$3,000,000 a year in advertising their respective brands of cigarettes., After perfecting their combination they found they could save that amount, as they were no longer competitors and so did not need to edvertise. As they had used need to advertise. As they had used lithographs mostly, the saving effected lithography very much. This to such an extent that a president of the Na-tional Lithographic Artists' Associa-tion declared it a shame that such things could happen; and advocated, as a remedy, a tax so high that the Cigar-ette Trust would find it more profitable to advertise than pay the tax! As this to advertise than pay the tax! As this gentleman is a protectionist, the idea of futile taxes is quite natural to him. The second was that of ten lithographic firms, situated in New York City, Jersey City Helghts, Philadelphia and Buffalo, and representing more than one-seventh of the capital invested in lithography. Their ten seperate establishments—the largest and foremost in the industry then—were merged into one vast establishment—the largest and best in the industry now. The saving of artist's labor was great; and a very small force of artists is at work in that establishment to-day.

All of the foregoing factors—substi-tution of order for "stock" werk, subdivision of labor, introduction and use of mechanical devices, and the concen-tration of industry, both outside and inside of lithography—have all contributed to make lithographic artists idle and superfluous. They constitute very good reasons for the change described, and are most effective supporters of the first of the counter-contentions and are most effective supporters of the first of the counter-contentions mentioned above. Yet there is still another reason, probably, the best, that must be mentioned and considered. It is true, as the superficial observer has noticed, that more color-printing is be-ing done now than formerly: BUT, WHEREAS, ALL COLOR-PRINTING WAS ONCE DONE EXCLUSIVELY BY LITHOGRAPHY, IT IS NOW ALSO DONE BY PHOTO-MECHANI CAL PROCESSES OF RECENT IN "Photo-Engraving," and by numerous other names. These processes have their plates made in relief, not flat like other names. These processes have their plates made in relief, not fat like stone. This makes them adaptable for use in typographic presses, which have an output of four times as many impressions, or printings, as lithographic presses. The number of plates, or colors, required to reproduce a sketch by these processes, is generally, as some of their names indicate, but three; while it would require at least nine stones, or colors, to reproduce the same in lithography. These two technical advantages, together with longer hours of labor, make it possible for processwork, as it is generally called, to underbid lithography in a field once exclusively its own, and to extend color-printing in new directions. This, it is evident, exects lithography very badiy; and contributes, more than the causes aiready mentioned, to the idlenses and the generally bad condition of the lithographic artist. For the present, let us fellow the effects of the processes on the lithographic artist. For the present, let us fellow the effects of the processes on the lithographic artist a little further. Naturally, many lithographic artists have sought to escape from the

conditions described. Some have un-dertaken more laborious and disagree-able pursuits, going into such trades as mason, and such businesses as saloon-keeping. More, however, have adopted themselves to the use of these processes. It cannot be said that, in so doing, they acquired the leisure and opportunity necessary to devote them-selves to the arts and profesions, etc., selves to the arts and profesions, etc., any more than they acquired the same in lithography. In fact, the proofs incline in the other direction. In one large establishment in Greater New York there are from twenty-five to thirty former lithographic artists employed. Their hours are nine a day, instead of eigh as at lithography. Their scale of wages is the same in figures. scale of wages is the same in figures, though not in fact, as they work longer and produce more. Employment is as and produce more. Employment is as spasmodic and subject to the same intense and severe conditions as at lithography. Conversations with these men elicited the fact that employment at lithography was far more congenial and desirable. Inquiry among former that the control of t lithographic artists employed in simi-lar establishments reveals a like con-dition of affairs in them. These men are all auxious to have lithographic artists stay away from these establishments, as they fear bad results to themselves, should the supply of labor exceed the demand. Last year, the delegation of the supply of labor exceed the demand. of the "Photo-Engraver's Union to the Central Labor Union, New York, denounced lithographic artists before that body, for having entered that trade and underbld them. The same union has had to adopt stringent meas ures to increase wages, when and wherever possible. And this is an in-dustry based on inventions practically less than a decade old! How's that for leisure and opportunity, etc.? In the language of Chimmie Fadden, "It's out of sight!"; which is literally the case, since it cannot be found. But the end is not yet. The lithographic capitalists, in order to meet the competition of the processes, are improving their plants by substituting aluminum plates and rotary presses for stone and flat-bed presses. The aluminum saves in rent for storage, insurance, etc.; as it is very inexpensive, requiring little room, and easily replaced. The notary press saves in power and wear and tear, as every revolution, at an increased speed, means an impression, or printing; while, in the old flat-bed or printing; while, in the old flat-bed press, every second revolution only, at much less speed means an impression, or printing. These two substitutes, also of comparatively recent invention, will greatly decrease the cost and immensely increase the output of production in lithography. Thus, it is hoped, the supremecy of lithography will be established once more, and lithographic employees will witness the return of something akin to their golden age. of something akin to their golden age. It is a characteristic of some men that they never learn, that experience is lost on them. What the emi loyers of litho-graphers are doing now, it is in accord with experience to expect, that the employers of process-workers will do also. They will sub-divide and inten-sify labor, concentrate their plants and substitute new inventions for old ones, too. Then the lithographic employer will either combine with them, or retaliate by the same means, only on a still larger scale then before. And thus the vicious circle of capitalism, as Marx appropriately called it, will be gone around once more, only to leave labor more degraded in the end. It is originately that the free or restricted imevident that the free or restricted importation of lithographs would not alter the above situation, as it is primarily a result of technical and economic changes inherent in the capitalist sys-tem itself; and that it can, therefore be altered when capitalism itself is altered. This is made more evident by a glance at those two "pauper dent by a glance at those two "pauper-labor" countries: Free-trade England and Protection Germany, where pre-cisely the same had conditions ex-ist. Germany, ospecially offers, in itself, complete evidence of the non-importance of Free-trade and Protection on the subject, as it prac-tically possesses the advantages of both doctrines. The home of Senne-felder—the noble and reverend inven-tor of lithography—it is, without doubt. tor of lithography—it is, without doubt, the greatest lithographic producer in existence to-day. No raw products— stones, inks, bronzes, machinery, etc.— are found in all the markets of the world. Why even the dear protection-ist lithographers of this country use them, instead of those of domestic manufacture. Its finished products manufacture. Its finished products— labels, cards, chromos, posters, etc.— are also found in those same markets. Curious to say, some of them have been imported to this country by some of ne afore-mentioned profe tionists. It thus has free-trade in that it has the cheapest raw-material mar-ket right within its own borders, and in that it competes successfully in the markets of the world. It has protec-tion in that it has a prohibitory tariff; and in that it has no competitors (the desideratum of protection) because of its economic superiority. Yet the lithographic employees of Germany do not seem to appreciate these combined blessings, for they recently went on a general strike for higher wages and shorter hours. In Berlin, they lost in 26 out of 58 establishments, controlled by a strong employer's association that managed to fill their vacant places with unemployed. Seven nations helped this strike morally and financially; because Germany is the bug-bear their employand in that it has no competitors (the Germany is the bug-bear their employ-ers press into service whenever they ask for more wages and less hours. "We can't do it and compete with Ger-many" is the cry. This, by the way, is no longer true of America. The leading concern in the industry now ex-ports labels to England; while a glass and tin sign firm in St. Louis competes and tin sign firm in St. Louis competes with the world in those branches. Success attends the efforts of both. "But," it may be asked, "does not the free or restricted importation of the products of other industries effect lithography?" Well, the facts are that lithography was in a bad condition under the Wilson bill, when the imports of the country exceeded its exports; and in a still worse condition, if posible, under the Dingley bill, when the exports of the country exceeded its imports. We believe the above description shows that aptitude, skill, adaptability, invention, free-trade or protection, do not secure work, bring leisure (unless the desperate idleness of the unemployed may be so called), greater rewards, higher social standing, or an ideal industrial condition, for and to the workers, at this stage of nineteenth century excelled in the logical out-

ers, at this stage of nineteenth century civilization. This is the logical out-come of a system in which the capital —factories, railroads, mines, land, etc. —used in production and distribution,

is owned and controlled by a few private individuals. In which the bene-fits of invention redound to the advantfits of invention redound to the advantage of these few private individuals. In which the products of labor, cooperatively organized, become the property of these few private individuals. In which these products become so great that, after paying labor a one-quarter share, in the form of wages, these few private individuals are not able to dispose of or consume them. In which, as a result of this great production and its unequal distribution, panics ensue at home and new bution, panics ensue at home and new markets are sought abroad, thus giving rise to war and unspeakable suff ing in all parts of the world. Such a system is Capitalism! Its remedy is to be found in the inauguration of a system in which the capital used in production and distribution is the property of all the people; democratically and industrially organized. In which the benefits of invention will accrue to the advantage of the people thus or-ganized in the form of increased inganized in the form of increased in-comes and decreased hours of labor. In which the products of labor, co-operatively conducted, will become the property of those engaged in such la-bor, the distribution being according to services rendered. In which, since labor receives all of its products, there will be no accumulation of products so great that it will be an accommic imgreat, that it will be an economic impossibility to dispose of or consume it. In which, as a result of this equilibrium between production and distribution, there will be no panics at home or need of new markets abroad, thus admitting of an easy solution. or need of new markets abroad, thus admitting of an easy solution of the problems of unemployment, free-trade, protection, territorial expansion and war. Such a system is Socialism! To defend or apologize for such a system as the first, is a valuable waste of effort, as it is drowned by its own evolution. To advocate and strive for such a system as the second, is an indication of intelligence and morality, and tion of intelligence and morality, and an honor; as it is sure to succeed capi-talism, as tendencies demonstrate to the observant; and because it means a more prosperous and nobler manhood and womanhood. Therefore, all men and womannood. Therefore, all isen and women, especially lithographers, should enroll themselves as members in the two organizations in this country that are advocating and striving The Socialist Trade & for this system: Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor BROOKLYNIAN.

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Whom and What was the War for?

To THE PEOPLE.—The below article in one of to-day's papers almost makes my eyes-buige: If it does that with mine, what must it not do with the eyes of the deluded people who imagine the war with Spain was something sacred? The article is this:

Spain was something sacred? The article is this:

"ALREADY OWNS

"Big Cuba-Porto Rico Syndicate Is in Actual Possession of the Most Valuable Parts.

"The American Indies Company, which was incorporated in Trenton Tneeday, with a capital of \$18,000,000, has already secured some of the most valuable properties in both Cuba and Porto Rico. Offices are to be secured soon in this city.

"he work of securing the properties which the company obtained before its incorporation has been in progress for fully seven menths. During that time the most desirable landed estates, electric lighting, water power, water and steam railway concessions were secured in the best locations on those two Islands, which will now be under the domination of Americans.

"Heary D. Macdona, of the Bank of Com-

"Henry D. Macdona, of the Bank of Com-merce Building, who is one of the incorpora-tors and secretary of the company, said vesteday."

yesterday:

"Long before the war broke out between Spain and the United States, the organization of this company was contemplated. The gentlemen who have now-incorporated themselves into the company sent representatives at that time to both Cuba and Porto Ricolocking for desirable property and concesions. As a result, we have cuited out the best which the islands afford. Interested in the company are the owners of many of the plantations and business enterprises which will be controlled by it."

How is this? In a few weeks more they

will be controlled by it."

How is this? In a few weeks more they will own the other half also. Then Cuba will become a greater Faradise for the capitalist than ever before under the advanced civilising agencies introduced by progressive (?) Americans and the poor Cuban will be silowed to keep as much or as little of what he produces as his American horother workman; or not be permitted to produce anything at all and starve patriotically as thousands of his brother Americans are doing now. It will not be long before he will rub his eyes and ask himself the conundrum: "What did I night for?"

SOCIALIST,

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 9.

### Timely Warning from Philadelphia

Timely Warning from Philadelphia.

To THE PEOPLE.—By practical politics I mean the other kind. By the other kind I mean a sort somewhat different from that which has hitherto obtained very largely among the Socialists everywhere in America. We have held meetings, distributed literature and spent good money in divers ways to make Socialists, and looked confidently to election day to register the harvest. But what did we do on election day? We went to the polis, put in our vote, and then went about our business, in the innocence of our Socialist hearts leaving the all-important matter of the counting of said votes to a number of gentlemen who are in the booths for the very purpose of not counting them. At a poll where, say, ten Socialist votes would be polled, a return of one or two would be made in order to hide the theft or suppression of the others. Then the voters who had been robbed would vent their feelings of disappointment in making charges against one another of treason to the cause, each claiming to be the owner of the registered vote, when, in all reason, each ought to have charged himself with lack of courage and good sense in not making arrangements to prevent this debauchery of the ballot.

In all the States which now vote under the Australian ballot law and its modifications, provision is made for preventing any thetrof votes. If the representatives of minority parties do not take advantage of these provisions, the fault is not in the law nor the ballot, but in themselves.

The election machinery of every State is as is the machinery to reveat to see that this end is accomplished by manning the polis with men who know what is wasted and who are willing to do it. When Socialists govern themselves by a knowledge of this fact, and make the study of practical politics contemporary with economic education, the elections will accurately record the growth of Socialism in America-not before.

But while the political agents of the capitalists at the political agents of them willing to do the work expected o

Socialism in America—not before.

But while the political agents of the capitalists at the polling booths are willing to do the work expected of them, there is a limit to their fidelity. Few of them yearn to be adorned by a striped suit. They have a robust respect for that public feeling so easily aroused when solid proof of crooked election returns is produced. Many of them, too, are beginning to see the cloud as yet small and faint in the horizon, and they would not object to the protection of a friendly umbreils.

Said a Republican election officer to the

small and faint in the horizon, and they would not object to the protection of a friendly umbrella.

Said a Republican election officer to the writer of these lines a year ago: "Are you Socialists going to have a watcher in our division this year?" "Yes." I replied. "I am glad of it." he rejoined. Knowing him to be not only a "loyal" Republican worker but a job-holder in a big corporation, I expressed my surprise at his joy and inquired the roason. "Well," said he, "you see, if you people poil 15 or 20 votes, and haven't a watcher, you are not liable to get more than two or three, and then there is no telling whether some 'crank' might make trouble. But if you have a watcher there it lets the boys out. If a kick is made about the Socialist vote, they can point to the fact that a Socialist watcher was there, and say that they didn't propose to run any chances of going to Moyamensing. See!"

Of course it will be understood that the "kick" on the Socialist vote would come from the political paymasters of "the boys." "Moyamensing" is a prison.

The lesson is plain. Let every energy be bent toward securing as many watchers at the polis as possible. The last election in Pennsylvania showed that the heaviest increase in our vote came from divisions where we had watchers for the first time.

To the polis, Socialist, not only as voters, but as citizens determined that the returns shall accurately measure the distance yet to be traveled on the road to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 9.

### Picture Leaves from Pittsburg.

Picture Leaves from Pittsburg.

To THE PEOPLE.—Fakirdem in and about Pittsburg is all tore up. The expose of July 3rd hit them hard, and they will probably never hear the last of it. It is cast up to them, and thrown in their faces on all occasions. On the evening of July 3, the Labor Fakirs' Mutual Ald Society (the Eague) held a special meeting for the express purpose of presenting ex-Official Labor Fakir Gariand a set of engrossed resolutions pertaining to his retirement from active fakirdom and his entree into a saiarled political job, given to him as a reward for his noble efforts in the past at selling out his class to capitalism. Everything had been pre-arranged, all cut and dry, secording to Hayle. A grand time was expected. Stabe compliments and mutual admiration was to flow by the barrel. As far as anyone could see everything was lovely and the goose hung high. It was to be the event par excellence of the season in fakirdom. But, alsa, how "many a slip twirt the cup and the hip' will slip into the swell events of we poor mortals! How often do hard, stubborn, cold facis arise and confront the Labor Fakir, and give him cold feet even in the midst of the summer solutice. Just about as this goodly company had about rot comfortably settled down to the business in hand, some malignant apirit, sperhaps one of those wicked Socialists, with malice prepence, with no appreciation of the limmense importance and the proprieties of the excusions, with his understanding of the business in hand, some malignant apirit, sperhaps one of those wicked Socialists, with malice prepence, with no appreciation of the limmense importance and the proprieties of the excusions, with his understanding of the business in hand, some malignant apirit, sperhaps one of those wicked Socialists, with malice prepence

to give expression to their highly virtuous indignation; and this notable event then and there suffered a severe frost. The passing of Garland became a serve of a tower of Babel affair—this same Garland who agreed to furnish 76 scabs at Yones & Laughlins, sew years ago.

Since the expose of July 2, correlessative evidence has reached me from sources of sources, and although divers and sunfry threats of condign punishment have reached my ear, yet it all appears to melt away in cusses, cusses, cusses; and in the words of good old Wesley, "Not a wave of trouble rolls across my peaceful breast."

Dolan and Warner have for weeks been trouber and warner have for weeks been trouber.

rolls across my peaceful breast."

Dolan and Warner have for weeks been trying to set up a liftle strike among the miners on the rivers, but cannot do it. They have called more "conventions" than the Populist party, and resoluted till they were black in the face, "and the sweet stread on their temples with the earnetines of speech." but all to no purpose. Nit, net! Dolan tried a dicker some time are with the Wannamaker labor-sweater crowd for a political job; but holy John's gang found out that Pat had just about as much political influence as a pit mble and no more. Then they dropped Patrick into the deep, deep sea. We have established a chain of Sections in and-around Pittaburg that keeps the fakirs awake o'nights, and yet we have only begun business.

The Labor Fakirs' Mutual Ald Soulety has

only begun business.

The Labor Fakirs' Mutual Ald Society has gone into "independent politics." Independent, mark you. "Independents" in this instance means that every Fakir of the lot is licensed to make his own little "independent," fake for all that is in him. Being not held together by the consolidating principle of class-conscious solidarity, of course the whole thing will bust up in a grand fight, and one more of Grundys little "appetiences" will be added to his already large stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. S. H. A. GOFF,

### LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

T. R. H., KANSAS CITY, MO.—It is all very well, and excellent too, to call a "spade" a "spade," and not a "damned spade"; but what if it is a "damned spade," how would you express it?

P. B., NEW YORK.-National and muni-

cipal bonds.

B. F. H., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—The Socialist, whether a member of the S. L. F. er not, should vote only the Socialist Labor party ticket; if there is none to vote in his locality, he should stay at home and save shoe-leather. To vote any other ticket, on the ground that he has none of his own to vote, is a denial of the principle he is supposed to stand on—if a Socialist. There is localy no longer any "in between" in the political field; whatever label a political party other than the S. L. F. labels itself with, it stands for Capitalism, i. e., for wage-slavery and refined cambellism.

E. S. RICHMOND, VA.—A dillients search

E. S., RICHMOND, VA.—A diligent search falls to produce out of our pigeon-holes the clipping you speak of. Have no recollection of it. Can you send another?

of it. Can you send another?

C. W. B., HEMINO, MINN.—In France, Spain and Germany, manhood suffrage prevaits for elections to national parliament; a property qualification restricts the suffrage in Germany for municipal and other local elections. In Italy the sufrage is limited to citizens who pay about \$40 direct taxes a year, they must also be able to read and write; in Austria the system is too complicated to state off-hand; it was explained in detail on the occasion of the last Austrian elections: a property qualification there greatly hampers the proletarians. But both in Italy and Spain, the qualifications for a seat in the Upper House are such that they exclude the proletariat.

H. S. A., Lincoln, NEB.—Keinard's

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB.—Keinard's tour, together with much other party news matter, has of late been forced out owing to technical difficulties arising from changes in the compositors' room, that in the and will prove advantageous. Shall soon be in complete working order again and in better trim. Shall compare the extracts given of Bernstein in "Literary Digest" with the original in "Neue Zeit."

Bernstein in "Literary Digest" with the original in "Neue Zeit."

I. W., CHICAGO, H.L.—When you and those like you come full of enthusiasm for social solutions that have long been up, have grown stale and are expieded, one is forcibly reminded of the story of "The Cowboy and the Jew." For the benefit of you and yours here it is:

A Jew. plodding along on a lonely Western highway, suddenly heard the whites of whollet a fraction of an inch off his right ear, he turned and another bullets whise through his last, carrying it off. The Jew then sew a cowboy running full tit towards him: and getting ready to fire a third shed. In Western style, the Jew threw up his shands, and as soon as he could be heard he shouted as loud as his fear allowed. "Why do you fire upon me? What have I done to you?" The cowboy, still getting ready to fire answered:

"Are you not a Jew?"

"Yes, but what of that?"

"Are you not a Jew?"
"Yes, but what of that?"
"What of that? You killed my Lord and
Savior Jesus Clarist."

"What of that? You silled my Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."

"No, my good man," the Jew hastened to explain; "I had no hand in that affair; it happened before I was born"; and noticing that the cowboy seemed to be impressed by this explanation the Jew continued: "Yes, that happened before my father and mother were born; it happened before my grandparents were born; why, it happened one thousand eight-hundred and sixty and edd years ago!"

The cowboy looked perplexed. "Is that so?" he asked in wonderment; "is it so long ago? But that don't matter; I only now heard of it; so there you go"; and he shot the Jew dead.

So do you now, like the cowboy, having

So do you now, like the cowboy, having only now heard of a very old "social selution" feel all afame for it. Fortunately, though, modern society is not that helpless Jow, and you can't make it suffer fee the lateness of your information.

CARL PANKOFF, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—
Your communication, purporting to be a response to Comrade Julian Pierce's challenge in last week's PEOPLE for the production of such billingsate from a rempessible S. L. P. man as that produced by Mr. Debs, is rejected, being no response, but an unworthy instinuation sgainst that hanorable comrade. Your manuscript with autograph signature will not be returned; it will be kept for the protection of this office; as you sent stamps for return, a copy will be forwarded when time is found to take ema.

P. W. L. PRILADBLPHIA, PA. Test write it up. Your own "exclusive and patented style" is just the style to treat the fellow in.

"FREEMAN," BOSTON, MASS.—Your terminology is erroneous. One thing is "in-dependence," another is "insolence." The independent man never is insolent; the in-solent man never is independent.

E. M. W., POLK, PA.—You will find your question indirectly answered in the Letter Box answer to E. L. W., Dayton, C., PEO-PLE of last August T. Too late to passwer in full this time. Next week.

D. C. B., WINONA, MINN, "The Toc-

### Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

BUFFALO, N. Y.: Parer Steenmans, Jr.: 52 Guilford street. STRACUSE, N. Y.: UTICA, N. Y.: E. F. A. Hitzschke, 86 Colum BT. LOUIS, MO.:

Heary J. Poelling, 2149 College avenue. INDIANAPOLIS, 190.1 MILWAUKER, WIS.

J. Bammel, \$10 18th street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Max Keiler, 1016 Hope street.

PAWTUCKET, R. L.

Austin Boudreau, 40 Lucas stra



Providence, R. I., Sept. 11, 1898. In this small-sized county, called the State of Rhode Island, is a Rhode Island Central Labor Union, a federation of all the trade unions in the State, excepting the textile workers. All the trade unions in the State, by the way, are either in Providence, or the adjoining city of Pawtucket. The rest of the State does not need organizing if the attention the organizers of this body give it, is a fair ground for judgment. Labor Day is the great field day of the R. I. C. L. U. It has always cele brated it. It is recollected that the leaders sometimes continued the cele bration many days after. They could be seen tracing criss-crosses, alguage and more intricate figures on the main streets with skates that weren't skates. and when the day of reckoning came the deficit thus caused in the treasury was met down to "Lost, Strayed or

The S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. celebrate Labor Day also, but apart from the R. I. C. L. U. The inspiration to such a course was breathed into them in 1895 when one of the marshal's aids tried to prevent the textile unions from carrying in review before the Mayor of Providence a motto asking that functionary whether he was a tool of the corporations. When this aid found his order was not listened to, he requested the police to remove the motto, but the police declined to try conclusions with the textile workers. In 1896, this inspiration was sealed up so it could not get away. The fakirs resoluted that no mottoes should be carried unless approved by them. The textile workers pulled out from the conference and, though the resolution was rescinded, they refused to return. In 1897, the S. T. & L. A. took their

first step in a public celebration of Labor Day. The Socialists joined with them, and some beneficial organizations, and about 175 marched in the parade, which was confined to the Olneyville district. The picnic on Merino Flats following the parade was attended by over, 2,000 people and proved a financial success. The pure and simplers went down to one of the river resorts as usual, but they heard of the success of the S. T. & L. A., and they prepared to give it battle in 1898.

This year's celebrations by the two organisations were a fair test of strength. The line of march was practically the same and a picnic followed. The pure and simplers were in the city on Merino Flats, while the S. T. & L. A. was at Thornton, about three miles farther out and with very poor transportation facilities. The S. T. & L. A. parade as it filed into Olneyville square had in line just 20 less than the pure simplers when they arrived at the same point. These figures are from an actual count. In the S. T. & L. A. line were the textile unions, the S. L. P. Sections, and various beneficial organisations. Many of the members of these last had to go into the parade of the pure and simplers along with their gular trade unions. Were it not for this the pure and simple paraders would be in a decided minority.

The newspapers gave the new trade unionists a back seat as usual, but they could not lie too much about the pure and simplers. One gave the latter 34 unions in line; another gave them 15 only and over 1,100 men. The speaker at the pure and simple picuic said there were 41 unions; the official programm provided for but 29; but the count at Olneyville there were only 13, and of these the four typographical unions in the State showed a total of 13 men. The same story belongs to the other unions. It was all bluff. Unions were put on the list that refused to parade, and others were there that have never been seen off paper.

The attendance at each picule was the same, about 2,000 people at each place. These at Thornton were orderly and best on a day's outing in a sober and intelligent manner. The Merino Flats were overrun with roughs fighting with each other and stealing refreshments by the keg. Shell games flourished though forbidden, one fakir who had a hand in the criss-cross, zigzag game of former years, licensing the crooks for a money consideration faster than another member of the committee, not so pure and simple, could locate them and drive them out of business. In addition the attractions advertised did not materialize Like consistent fakirs they bunco the public as well as the rank and file.

The financial results of the two cole ns tall the same tale. The S. T. & L. A. have netted a handsome profit. The pure and simplers are just beginning to reckon how many dollars they are to the bad. A reserve fund from last year of over \$100 stands a good chance of being wiped out. Yet they received \$150 for the printing of their Labor Day Book, which is a license to blackmail politicians and public men into making donations or printing their compliments for whatever they are willing to pay. They celebrated in the usual pure and simple way. Nearly \$50 was expended for badges, batons and regalia; about \$25 more went for horses for the marshal and his aids; while almost \$200 was laid out for music. This last item puts a little sobriety into the ejaculation of a spec tator that there were more bands than

The pure and simplers laughed at the S. T. & L. A. last year; now they curse it. Only two attempts and already they are being crowded to the rear. They know what the success of the S. T. & L. A. means. Crouching and groveling before capitalists and doffing hats and bending beads to politicians on review are to end. Labor Day books containing the phizes and cards of these worthles, and padded with twaddle and gush, will cease to issue. Mixed drinks, pure Havanas, banquets and political sits, paid for with the dues or the votes of the rank and file of the unions will be indulged in only in mem ory. Labor fakiring is to be a lost art and the fakir an extinct species. No wonder the fakirs curse.

Grief is heaving the breasts of the pure and simplers in Rhode Island. Labor Day, 1898, has put a tremor in their joints and a chill in their bones. Their future—that is a subject they would rather not talk about.

The pesty S. T. & L. A. and the wicked S. L. P. are to blame, They work quietly in Lhode Island. THE PEOPLE can testify how little they trouble the outside world. Yet they work. Last election day knocked that fact into the politicians; Labor Day has driven it through the skulls of the pure and simplers.

### How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with presen political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of produc-tion and agencies of distribution, creat-ed by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor Party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize demselves into a section, provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and sever their connection, lutely, with all other political par-

> 2. OFFICHES TO ELECT. -Organizer.

2.—Recording and corresponding sec-

retary.

3.—Financial Secretary.

4.—Treasurer.

Treasurer.

5.—Literary Agent. 6.—Chairman, each meeting. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Reading of minutes.

2.—New members.
3.—Correspondence.
4.—Financial Report.

5.—Report of Organizer 6.—Report of Committees, 7.—Unfinished Business. 8.-New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each section. A monthly re-mittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Com-

5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of membres, with inclusure of 10 cents per capita, is necessary to obtain a charter.

8. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in menthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fived by the accident

dues fixed by the section.
7. Each section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month,

pusiness meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strongth and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be anrolled as members at large,

For pamphleta, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn,

124 William street, New York City,

The English translation of Kari Marx' Eighteenth Brumaire," that re-Marx Rightsenth Brumaire," that re-cently ran through THE PEOPLE, is new to be had bound in an elegant vol-ume of 75 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be with-out it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City, Price 25 cents.

. The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

10th ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. The Secialist Labor Party of the 18. As

Dick, has maded a copy of this issue of The People to the citizione of the district.

Mosin every Tournday at 240 let Ave. If this Print country you come and lots.

### CELLULOID.

"With commendable promptness Mayor Reymour has appealed to the citizens of Newark to assist the unfortunates whose homes and worldly possessions were destroyed by the big fire down neck last Sunday night. The response to the appeal, if made with the same promptness, will save the poverty-stricken victus from dire distress, physical suffering and mental agony. They were mostly poor before the fire, but now some of them are in a pitiable plight and to assist them is but an act of noble charity. Through no fault of their own many of them are left without so much as a pin. They are dependent upon the charity of friends who have but little to give, and it will be a long time before they will be able to replace all that they lost. In the meantime something must be done for them and the best way to assist the actual sufferers is to contribute to the fund for their relief. Mr. Seymour is already in receipt of several contributions. One of them was a check for \$2,560 sent by the Celluiold Company, in whose place the fire started. The company was under no obligation to subsrible to any such fund and neither is anyone clae, but it is ante to say that, in the cause of humanity, Newarkers will not hesitate to make the same vigorous war upon their pocketbooks that they did upon the Spaniards."

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 12.—The

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 12.—The above is the attempt at white-washing made by the Newark "Town Talk," of last Saturday. Let's see what truth there is in it, and who is white-washed.

How will "a prompt response to the mayor's appeal" save the victims from "physical suffering and a agony"? The milksop-scribe scribbled such slush should have been there to experience the effects of the holocaust—then he'd estimate the catastrophe in its true light and experience at the same time whether the almighty llar could possibly take pains out of the burns that celluloid and guncotton gases cause; whether same said dollar could relieve the mental agony caused by seeing the roof of the "scrap room" fly into the air and a volcano of flames bursting therefrom in every direction, covering the ground with a sea of the ground with a sea of Mental anguish! Why, after such an occurrence, hell loses its fright, for that was a hell on earth. The "Mafile explosion on land" it might be

Why stop at a fool's babble about "noble charity"? As though it were not more charitable to PREVENT such "accidents" by not having a dan-gerous and USELESS industry carried For useless it is, yea, positively harmful, inasmuch as it pays best when an imitation of any best succeeds. There's another little picture of immorality as the capitalist needs it. Humbug and fraud imprinted on the face of celluloid. Manufactured at \$7.00 weekly (man's wage). Care-lessness (or something worse) blows up a bouse, kills three and burns two score

A collection raised for a Relief Fund to help the sufferers headed by the munificent sum of \$2,500 given, domanneent sum of \$2,500 given, ad-nated or whatever you call it, by the Celluloid Company. When, during this Christian era, was there ever a Christ-jan company that ever felt "obliged" to subscribe to any fund to repair any sort of loss, etc., unless three factors came in play. And they are: 1. Need of advertising. 2. Ultimate gain.

And even so we find in this case, when closely examined, that factors and 3 come largely into play.

Since a number of years the Cellu-

loid Company have attempted to lay their hands on, i. e., "buy up" the land immediately surrounding their plant (at THEIR own price). The various owners resisted the temptation of selling (vis., they wanted THEIR price).

It is obvious that there would be a

great deal of remonstrance against the great deal of remonstrates galaxist enlarging of the plant, and if so, their "generosity" in subscribing \$2.500 (which, by the way, hardly covers the expenses of any five families that lived in the immediate neighborhood of the blown up "scrap room") would tend to make them look so Christian-like that an honorable Common Council could easily allow them to build anything and anywheres without a voice rising

In the face of this and much more aforesaid capitalist inkslinger writes about "no obligation" on the part of the company. Learn that they were under deep obligation—to themselves— to do so. It certainly served to reduce expense somewhere. The big insur-ance money for the worthless blown-up scrap room pays that.

"No obligation to subscribe" writes the man, "to any such a fund." If fear of investigations and incident expenses were not factors, why, the Christianity that the Barton's Ballantines, and others of their ilk; spend so much money for, and brag of, place the obligation on their he

Again I find the phrase, "in the cause of humanity." It serves to cover up the multitudes of crimes that Capitalism engenders. The "humanity" that with its nitric acid fumes, its cellu-loid dust, etc., produces consumption ad libitum among the nerveless wage-slaves of the Celuloid Company pays well. The disease rampant among these wage-slaves, holds them bound to the Celluloid Company's Employee Sick Benevolent Fund, which fund run by creatures of the company and it can be readily understood is "worked" exclusively in the interest of the com-

In conclusion: a rumor goes the rounds that the night watchman had but left the blown up "scrap room five minutes before "she went up," and that the door leading to said "scrap room" was not closed when he left it. Who will, who can, substantiate the

story?

It is widespread now and it smells of MURDER. But Capitalism is wont to cover up its crimes, and even so, if it has not covered the crime in this "accident," then it does not emphasize, nor does it take from the fact that Capitalism must see the present dis-Capitalism must go—the present dis-order of Society must cease to be suc-ceeded by the Co-operative Common-wealth—the Socialist Republic.

LITTLE BILLY.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the aper and facilitate work at the office.

Subscriptions for the "Workers' Republic," the Irish Socialist weekly paper, are received at the Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th

street, New York City. Subscription price for one year, \$1.50; for 6 months, 75 cents; single copies, 3 cents.

### OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Heary Kaha, 184 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secre-tary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champiais street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA.—National Executive Committee— Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Session of Sept. 13, with Committee.
Session of Sept. 13, with Commade Brown in the chair. Absent, Sauter. The financial report for the week ending Sept. 10 showed receipts to have been \$15.55; expenditures.
\$2.58. The Ohio State Committee asked for a speaker to tour the State, and the secretary was instructed to inform them that since the means of the Executive Committee do not permit the sending out of a third speaker, the only way in which it can be managed, is to have Comarde Keinard go to Ohio after he is through with his work in Michigan.

From Adams, Mass., came the news of the death of Comrade Emil Auerbach, and the following resolution was adopted:

death of Comrade Emil Aperbaca, and the following resolution was adopted:
"RESOLVED, That the National Executive Committee hear with regret of the untimely death of our vallant and earnest Comrade. Emil Auerbach, of Adams. Mass., and express their sympathy to the comrade's wider."

and express their sympatry to the comrade a widew."

Daniel C. Suilivan, of Lockport, N. Y., was upon application admitted as a member at large. The National Board of Appeals report to have sustained the appeal of Comrade M. Meyer against his suspension by Section Detroit and, ordered his re-instatement. Section, Denver sent 50 cents with request to grant them one of the new charters in place of the old one. Granted. A complaint was read from Section New Bedford against the Massachuseits State Committee for neglecting their duties, especially in falling to secure and send out nomination papers to the Section. In view of the fact that similar complaints have been received from other sources, the secretary the fact that similar complaints have been received from other sources, the secretary was in trucked to write to the State Committee requesting an explanation. A letter, signed by several comrades suspended by Section Buffalo was read; the matter belonging under the jurisdiction of the National Board of Appeals, the secretary was ordered to so inform the signers of the letter. Charters were granted to new Sections in St. Joseph, Mo.; Russell Guich, Colo.; Moline, Illi; Yale, Kan.; and Mount Kisco, N. Y.

### General Agitation Fund.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

Daily PEOPLE Minor Fund. 

\$2,250,38 HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secretary.

#### Connecticut.

Bridgeport, Sept. 9.—I am instructed by Section Bridgeport to inform the comrades through the party press that some time ago, a short thick-set man, full face, wearing full beard, from gray talso spectacles), and known by the name of Rudenoff, representing bimself to be a Russian exile, painter and linguist, played on the aympatiles of our comrades in this city until he had borrowed money from all he could, and after he was given charge of cub room for a week decamped, taking over \$25 of the Section's funds. Let Sections in this and other States beware of these characters, they are very numerous.

Fraternally, C. J. MERCER, Organizer.

### lowa.

Davesport.—At the late State convention, Clinton was chosen the seat of the State Committee. Elected as officers were Hans Petersen, organizer; Hy. Kipp, secretary; Jens A. Raun, treasurer. The balance of the Committee is to be selected by the Sections.

### Massachusetts.

Somerville.—A convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in the 8th Massachusetts district will be held at 628 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, Sunday September 18, at 3 p. m. This district comprises Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Arlington, Winchester, and Wards 10 and 11 of Boston.

All comrades residing in effect places are invited to attend the convention and assist in carrying on an aggressive campaign.

J. W. H. WILLIAMS.

Maiden.—The Maiden Section, S. L. P., met to-day at regular business meeting and nominated Charles G. F. Claus, Joseph Meyr and J. C. Wiederson for the Massachusetts State Legislature. The Section resolved to hold open air meeting in Central square, Maiden, Thursday evening, Sept. 15, and another on Thursday evening, Sept. 22, although Mayor Farnhum says, according to the "Maiden Uail." that our speakers will be "pulled in" if they dare to speak.

Fraternally,

Fraternally, G. F. LOMBARD, Secretary.

Lynn.—The Lynn Section of the S. L. P. will hold a special business meeting at Luster's Hall, Sunday, Sept. 18. All members are requested to attend as important business will come before the meeting.

JOHN A. HENLEY, Orgoniser,

### New Jersey.

Paterson.—The Congressional and Codwig convention of the S. L. P. will be held dext Saturday evening, Sept. 17, at Town Clock building. 299 Main street, at 7 p. m. sharp. The business before the convention will be to anominate candidates for the Assembly and 5th Congressional district. All mem-bers of the party are requested to attend as it is a mass convention; all members in good standing can participate. The convention will open PROMPTLY.

### New York.

New York.

New York City.—Grand-mass meeting to ratify the ticket of the S. L. P. will take place at Cooper Union, on Monday, Sept. 19, 8 p. m. The speakers on this occasion will be Benjamin Hanford, the party's nominee for Governor, besides Daniel De Leon, Luciea Sanial, and Harry Cariess. The above meeting has been arranged by Section New York, S. L. P., in conjunction with the State Committee.

Hand bills announcing the ratification meeting of the S. L. P., which takes piace next Monday, Sept. 19, 8 p. m. at Cooper Uplon, have been printed, and are now ready for distribution. The comrades of Section New York, S. L. P., and sympathisters should busy themselves and distribution. These hand bills in the factories and everywhere where workmen congregate. These hand bills can be had at the office of the organizer, 64 E. 4th street, New York, any time during the day.

Second Judicial District.—A convention for the nomination of two candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court for the 2nd Justices is hereby called to meet at Columbia Hall, 201 Jackson svenue. Long Island City. on Wednesday, Hept. 28, 1686, at 8 o'clock p. m. Each Section and Brunch in the Counties of Bickmond, Kings, Suffolk, Westchester, Orange and Dutchess is entitled for representation by five delegates.

HUGO VOGT, Secretary State Com.

New York, Sept. 20, 1896.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Socialists of the county of Onosdaga will meet in Labor Hall, corner East Washington and Market streets. Syracuse, on Friday, September 16, 1886, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of electing delagates to the Congressional, Senaturial, County and Assembly assisting conventions, called for Thursday, September 22, 1886, at 7:30 p. m., at the name place. The representation will be five delegates from each ward and town.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Westchester County.—These nominations were made on the 6th instant: State Senator, 22nd Senatorial District, Westchester County: Henry Wessling, of New Rochelle.

ongress, 16th Congressional District: Kinneally, 34th and 35th Assembly

Obstrict.
County nominations:
Register of Deeds: Joseph H. Sweens,
murreyor, of Yonkers.
District Attorney: Frederick Bennetts, of Yonkers. Superintendent of Poor: Ernest Kesel, of

Mount Verson.

Coroner: Andrew Fitzpatrick, of Yonkers.

For Assembly. 1st Assembly District.

Hugh Scott, of Yonkers.

Brooklyn.—I wish to acquint the com-rades with the fact that the 21st Ward, Branch 2, has started its lectures at the Club House, 887 Myrtle avenue. JOHN F. MARTIN, Organizer.

#### Warning!

All Sections, especially those of Cleve-land, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, etc., where there are Polish Branches, are here-by warned against Helena Savitza (former-ly Mrs. H. Piotrowski), Joseph A. Bar-kowski (recently of London, England), Felix Clenciaru, Valenty Czerniak and Marcell Proncik.

Proactk.

On August 26 last, at a special meeting of the Section Bursalo, S. L. P., acting on behalf and by authority of the Section, the above named persons have been upon a roll-call unanimously convicted of and indefinitely suspended for treasonable conduct manifested in instigating and supporting a fake "strike" endangering the very existence our party organ in the Polish language "Slla."

one party organ in the Polish language—"Sila."

Miss H. Savitzka is soon going to Detrolt. Mich., as teacher; Mr. J. A. Borkowski freadily recognizable by a cross eye), bookbinder by trade, travels as agitator and delegate from the Central Polish Socialist organization of London, England, has already departed for Chicago, ill., wherefrom in poetical contributions to a prostituted Polish capitalist sheet—the "Echo" of Buffalohe still continues to slander the Section Buffalo, and thus to further disgrace our Polish comrades of London, England, who had the misfortune of anthorizing him to act as their representative in America.

Our comrades in Chicago and Detroit are therefore especially warned against these two intellectual fathers and authors of most of the disrupting and destructive work recently done in the Polish movement of Buffalo and other cities.

Other party organs are requested to copy this warning.

Fraternally,

Fraternally, . B. REINSTEIN.

Missouri.

Kansas City.—The Socialist Labor party held a State convention in this city Wednesday, and nominated the following ticket: Judge Supreme Court, long term: C. Christenborden, Kansas City.

Judge Supreme Court, short term: C. Cunlingham, Kansas City.

State Superintendent of Public Schools: Marle Howland, Kansas City.

Rállroad and Warchonse Commissioner;

8. S. Andrews. Bevier, Macon County.

The convention indorsed three candidates, for Congress in the St. Louis districts, as follows: Tenth, J. J. Ernst: Eleventh, P. Schwiete; Tweifth, I. L. C. Fry.

#### Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia.—It being now clearly shown that an abundance of signatures have been secured on our State papers, the Campaign Committee of Philadelphia has called in all secured on our State papers, the Campaign committee of Philadelphia has called in all such papers for early transmission to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. They desire to thank all comrades for this splendid manifestation of interest and ability to work, and request that extra diligence be now exercised in securing names on County papers, so that we may dispose of auch work as soon as possible and devote all energy to the open-air meetings.

We desire to notify all comrades that lectures and addresses on the economics of Socialism will be delivered every Synday evening on the north plaza of the City Hall, weather permitting. Socialists are invited to come and bring their unconverted friends along.

No far, our open-air meetings surpass in interest those of last year.

All countrales willing to act as Socialist watchers for two hours or thereabout on election night are earnestly requested to send their names as early as possible to J. Mahlon Barnes, 8th and Callowhill streets.

The meeting for the purpose of making afficiant to our State nomination papers will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown, on Saturday evening, Sept. 17.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 9.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

DR. C. L. FURMAN. DENTIST. 121 Schermerhorn Str., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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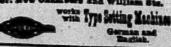
Bohemian National Hall. 321 E. Tard St., N. Y. City. The proceeds will be divided between the

Election Fund of Greater New York, S. L. P., and The People Fund. MRS. JOHANNA GREEK WIll deliver the Festival Speech.

All Assembly Districts and sympathism Organizations and Societies are requested not to arrange any Festivities on the day

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

### L Goldmann's Printing Office,



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00 Breadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin

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### Trades and Societies Cale

and other footsites (not exceeding first will be inserted under this beating first the rate of \$6.00 per annua.
Organizations should not less sum in tunity of advertising their places of \$6.00 per annual tunity of advertising their places of the standard of the standard of their places of the standard of the standard

General Office, Socialist Trade G Laber Alliance: 23 Duane S., 96, New York City. Gen. S., WILLIAM L. BROWER. P.M. Secry-Pres PATRICK MURPHY. General Executive? ATRICK MURPHY. General Executive? 8 P. M.

Meetings every Tuesday at 16 a. East 4th etreet, New York Labor Business Secretary: Frei.

Central Labor Federation of For (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). at 2.0 every Sinday afternoon of the atreet, New York Cir. All beneates street, New York Cir. All beneates inhor Unions should be represented.

Cigarmakere' Programive International Union Mo. 90. Office and Employ Bureau: 66 East 4th street.—District I (In mian). 331 East 71st street, every Saturday at 2 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 East 10 Ea

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), was

German Waiters' Union of New Coffice: MS Bowery, Union Mail, iso's Rectings every Friday at 4 p. m. Bandrians meets every Wednesday-wates at the same hall. Telephon Call: 17m Spectrum.

M etal Spinners Union of New You and Vicinity meets every second last Friday in the menth at 8% o'cleck at 231-288 E. 834 Street.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., Det the first Sunday in each month at \$ 3. m. the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club,"

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. M. and ath Sanday of every ments at a velock a.m., at Toutents Assembly Room, —160 S. Ave., New York City. Subscried orders taken for the Seaal. Sectalist Woodcare. Scialist Science Club, S. L. P., a Scialist Lo. S. E. Cor. of M. Av. and M. St. Open every evening. Regular bush meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Tri A.—Headquarters, et East this street, La Lycoum.—Regular meeting every Thurs evening, at 8 P. M.

The Social'st Educational Sector Torkwill nexts every Monday event at 206 E. 84th St. This Sectory aims to edits members to a thorough knowledge of sixm by means of discussions and decome and join.

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